

JULY 14, 1962

us in like a dishpan and we are here in the table land of the valley looking up, and our table land is a bog, a big bog, made, not by glacial upheaval, but by the cutting out of the ground by the water some 200 million years ago," he spreads his arm, and I follow the spread with my eye to see green grass, tall ferns, pink flowers, scraggly and unhappy bearded trees.

"If we had time, or if you were a class encamped here, I would take you upon the table of Kennison and show you the flat life there in contrast to the flat life here. Here at the Glades, Yew Creek and Cranberry River have given us what we have, working patiently down the endless years and the endless centuries."

Voice of the Birds

He moved on and he stopped to tell of the birds and their singing, and how strange it was to come there to the Glades of an early Summer morning, maybe around four o'clock and listen to them until day came and wrote finis to their orchestrated avian cantatas. He moves again.

"I want you to note that here in this Round Glade is a plant community. You will be hearing this expression much during this tour, because as there is a strange adaptability of plant life common to each Glade, there is inside the Glade itself a community of likeness. This, for instance is the sphagnum — (pronounce it like 'sphere') — cranberry-beak rush community. The moss and the small cranberry and the beak rush sedge predominate here. I remember this spot 32 years ago, and I set up stakes to show how one community moves in on another, and this was another

kind of a community of plant life back there those years ago. What is strange here is that while this place is changing, these Cranberry Glades, this Round Glade, and all of them, they are ever-changing. But the change is slow and is botanical in nature and not perceptible to the average eye. You have to know what you are looking for to see it."

He stopped to show Mrs. Delmar Robinson a swampy blackberry bush. She wanted to know if it was the same as the dewberry. "Not quite," our guide told our guest. "This is acid soil, and dewberries don't grow here." I asked Mrs. Robinson if she wasn't the woman who got by without cooking.

"Everybody thinks I do, but I do plenty of cooking." She is, of course, the wife of the Charleston Gazette's culinary editor.

"This is chokeberry," I heard Dr. Darlington say to J. R. McDonald of Oak Hill. "And this fern here is all of the cinnamon variety."

Douglas Dale's nephew from St. Albans wanted to know what kind of spiders there were, having caught a small one, and Dr. Darlington told him there were all kinds in the Glades. A garter snake slithered over my foot and Jay stepped on it, holding it by the tail. I told him to let it go as the ladies were liable to take fright and worry about negotiating the tall grass and swampy land I knew was ahead.

A couple approached me. "We are Mr. and Mrs. Ed Anderson," the man said. "I am Chet Anderson's brother." Chet was my editor boss at the old Marshall College "Parthenon." I told them that I got a change of address from

Federals Capture Pretty Girl Spy in Nicholas

Nancy Hart Traveled With Guerillas; Taken Into Custody; Treated Royally

From Now On Feds Will See Backs, Not Fronts, Pope Tells the Union

July 13: This morning the west of Nicholas County was a very charming scene. A lady by the name of Nancy Hart, who has fallen on the way of this mountain, Col. Starr has commanded the two companies, A and B of the 9th West Virginia Infantry, who occupy this mountain of a few homes, a few trees, and a Catholic church.

Hart. Joining at times with Captain Sprigg in Braxton and Webster Counties, and with other segments of the Moccasin Rangers captained by George Downs, Dan Duskey and Peter Saubrun, the guerilla legion became a terror to the central counties, and now was more feared than the band that Conley and Hart operated. Their killings have run high.

Nancy Hart first came upon the scene last summer when she was reported being with the gang in Calhoun. Little is known as to her background. She is handsome, in her early twenties, has black eyes, and of medium height and build. It is said that she can ride the wildest horse, cuss with the cussingest man, and shoot the kickingest gun. She confesses that she can neither read nor write.

It isn't known whether she married Douglas before or since the death of Conley. But since the chief's death, Douglas has gone with Captain Downs. It is said he has backdated his enlistment to July 15, 1861, to protect him from prosecution for acts committed while ranging with Conley in case he is captured.

Miss Hart hid out in the

Washington, July 14: The Northern Army from here out is going to have a view of the backs of the enemy, not the front, according to the text of the long awaited speech of General John Pope, who has taken over command of the Army of Virginia.

The complete text of his speech follows:

"By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition, and your wants in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. These labors are nearly completed, and I am about to join you in the field.

"Let us understand each other. I have come to you from the west, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies; from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary, and to beat him when he was found; whose policy has been attack and not defense. In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our western

the advance, disaster and shame shall be inscribed with lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever."



Nancy Hart All Spruced Up for the Camera

Old Military Hat and Plume

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Old Military Hat and Plume Gives Girl Spy Feminine Charm

Summersville, July 14: Take an old soldiers's hat, crimp it a bit and put a plume on it, and presto! you have a bonnet for the most discriminating tastes of milady!

This experiment in millinery with the military was carried out here today. The lady who wore this do-it-yourself chapeau was a captured spy by the name of Nancy Hart.

Miss Hart is pretty much the darling of Col. William C. Starr and all his men of the two companies, A and F of the 9th West Virginia. She is under custody, not in the county jail, but in officers' headquarters.

Today one of those traveling ambrotypist, so often seen in the war zones, came through Summersville taking pictures of

the soldiers who are stationed here. Ambrotypes, which are likenesses on glass, are highly prized by the soldiers who send them home to their families.

After a number of soldiers had posed, Marion H. Kerner, the telegrapher, said that he would like to have an ambrotype of Nancy Hart to keep.

But the spy reneged. She didn't have a thing to wear, she said. That didn't stop Kerner. He wouldn't take any excuses like that. He borrowed a dress from one of the Union women that he knew. He took a soldier's hat, crimped it out of shape, and borrowed a plume and made a striking hat of it (see cut).

Telegrapher Kerner declares that that picture will be kept for a hundred years!

Federals Capture

Nancy Hart Traveled With Guerillas; Taken Into Custody; Treated Royally

Summersville, July 13: This peaceful little seat of Nicholas County has a very charming guest in its midst, a lady by the name of Nancy Hart.

Nancy Hart is the professional name, because the lady is a spy for the South. It might be a stretch of the truth to say she is a guest, because really she is a prisoner. But it is not untruthful to say she is charming. So far she has charmed about everybody.

And that includes Lt. Col. William C. Starr, who has fallen under the sway of this mountain girl. Col. Starr has command of the two companies, A and F, of the 9th West Virginia Infantry, who occupy this small town of a few homes, a store or two, and a Catholic Church.

She Is Married

Miss Hart — she is really a Mrs. the wife of the partisan leader, Joshua Douglas — has long been wanted by the Northern forces as it is well known that she not only supplied information to Jeff Davis's army, but she actively fought with Perry Conley's forces before he was killed recently in Webster County. In fact,

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Miss Hart has meant trouble to the North since the start of the war. War Correspondent B. Stutler Boyd reports that she is a mountain spitfire, deadly as a copperhead, and filled with partisan spirit, who rode with Perry Conley and his Moccasin Rangers through the central counties of West Virginia.

In her spare time she picked up bits of information here and there that were helpful to the marauding Moccasins and to the other loosely associated groups operating as Virginia Partisan Rangers. Conley had picked up his men largely about the way he picked up his life of Captain. He took them from the area around the upper waters of the West Fork of the Kanawha, in Calhoun County, and operated under his own auspices.

He made his own rules of warfare with the aid of Miss

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Miss Hart hid out in the mountains near Summersville after Douglas left. She was apprehended in a cabin near this town.

Prisoner — But Not in Jail

Miss Hart is not in the county jail, but is confined to a room in a house that the officers commandeered for themselves. This is a two-story frame building, which Southern forces occupied before Col. Starr's advance into the town.

The attic has been fitted for beds for any stray guests, and Nancy is the first one, whether stray or not. The spy doesn't seem to object to this treatment, probably never had it so good. She has frequently, officers say, voiced her appreciation for the fact that she is here instead of in the county jail.

However, she is definitely a prisoner. She is always under guard. A soldier is stationed at all times outside her door.

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The Beautiful Falls of the Hills Creek

Cool, huh? Yep, real cool, and utterly delightful. And what's more, few people have seen this sight. The two fellows have, but they're study men. They could make their way into Hills Creek falls and drink it all in — (that's just a drop of speech, there's still lots of this gurgling, roaring cascade left) — but the average

person can't . . . or won't, because the way in is rougher than a sonofagun. Now that you subscribers have got the state to purchase the Cass Railroad, start thinking about getting the powers that be into making a road into the falls for you and hundreds of tourists to see and enjoy.

The Beautiful Falls of the Hills Creek

Cool, huh? Yep, real cool, and utterly delightful to behold. And what's more, few people have beheld this sight. The two fellows have, but they are sturdy souls. They could make their way into the Hill Creek falls and drink it all in — (that's just a figure of speech, there's still lots of this gurgling, splashing, roaring cascade left) — but the average

person can't . . . or won't, because the way in is rougher than a sonofagun. Now that you subscribers have got the state to purchase the Cass Railroad, start thinking about getting the powers that be into making a road into the falls for you and hundreds of tourists to see and enjoy.

Girl Spy Kills Guard and Makes Her Escape

Nancy Hart, Captured Spy and Guerilla Fighting Woman Tricks Guard into Giving Her His Gun and Shoots Same

Summersville, July 21: Nancy Hart, the girl spy and friend of bushwhackers of Central Virginia, has paid for the liberty extended her by her captors in this town, killing her guard and escaping.

The young spy, arrested in a cabin near here, had been treated like a friend rather than an enemy by Lt. Col. William C. Starr, commanding officer of the companies that occupy Summersville County seat.

After being lodged in a rooming house, the young lady, said to be in her early twenties, was assigned a room in the two story building that is occupied by

the officers and serves as official headquarters.

An armed guard had been stationed by her door. The guards have been friendly to Miss Hart, and the friendliness of one resulted in his death.

Unidentified Guard

He is unidentified. But it is known that the girl spy got control of the guard's gun with a ruse based on friendship. They got so they were exchanging personal reminiscences, and at last on the fatal day of the shooting, the girl told her guard about shooting squirrels and told him how much she missed the feel of a gun. She

wondered if he might not let her hold his in her hand.

The evidence is that she backed into the room, stood against the wall, leveled the gun at the guard and fired. The shot entered his heart, killing him instantly.

She ran from the house, mounted Lt. Col. Starr's favorite horse, and made her escape. Although she was pursued, she evaded capture.

Last heard of, she had joined her bushwhacker friends in encampment on the Greenbrier River.

Summersville's fear is that she has availed herself of military information that will bode the federals no good.

Gen. Jackson's Kin Must Roll Out Early

Richmond, Va., July 22: General Jackson will give his brother a job . . . if he gets up early in the morning.

The rumor came to light from the General's quarters.

New Kind of Taps Composed by General

B&O Has High Praise for Showalter

Baltimore, Md., July 22: The president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had words of high praise for J. H. Showalter, who has been promoted from Captain to Major, declaring that "the country hasn't been apprised of something that happened a month ago in Clay County to the glory of this man."

The story is told in this way: "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is a necessity to the Union Army. The faithful guarding of it is a specific service that requires tact, and it is better that that duty be entrusted to men made familiar by experience with every detail."

The railroad president went on to say that there were many illustrations of gallantry displayed both by officers and men during the war. In addition to the officers named as "field officers," the following names were recalled: Majors Showalter, Larkin Pierpoint and

Rathbone, commanding at Spencer in Roane County, in his report to General Kelley, on May 31, reported:

"Captain Showalter, with 23 men acting as escort to a wagon train from Ravenswood to his headquarters at Spencer, was surrounded by over 100 Confederates under command of Captain Downs and Duskey. Captain Showalter showed fight and gallantly repulsed the Confederates, and held them in check, until Captain Showalter, under great difficulties, dispatched two messengers, Joseph H. Hershberger and Charles C. Eyster, for reinforcements.

"These messengers were fired upon. Eyster's horse was killed. Hershberger stopped amid a shower of bullets and mounting Eyster upon his horse, the two dashed to Spencer and returned with Lt. Lawson, Co. K, First West Virginia Cavalry, and 80 men to the relief of Showalter, who with his 23 men defended his train. When the reinforcements arrived the

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Instead of being lodged in a rooming house, the young lady, said to be in her early twenties, was assigned a room in the two story house that is occupied by

the officers and serves as official headquarters.

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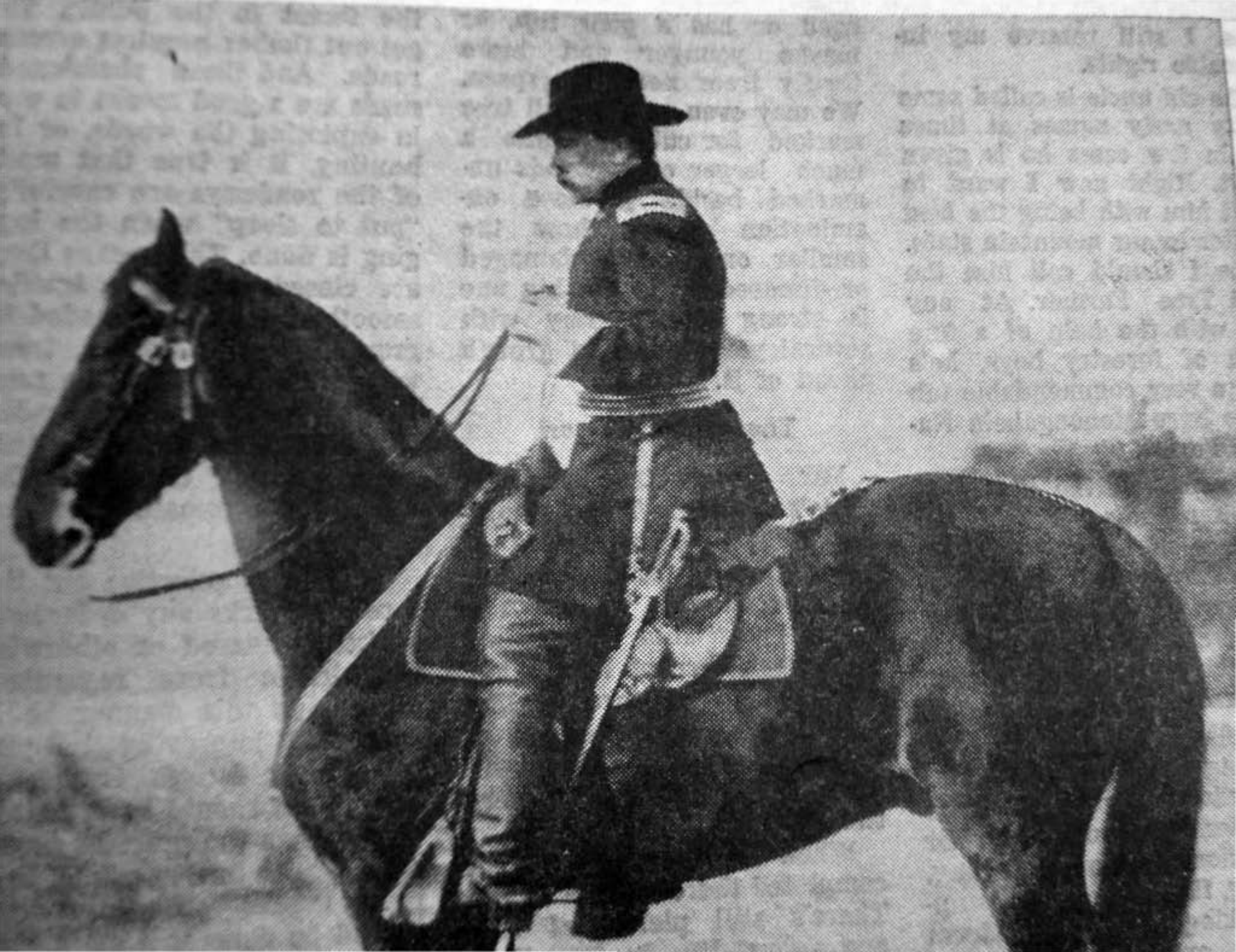
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...s Kin Must Roll Out Early

New Kind of Taps Composed by General

Washington, July 20: A Union bugler on the James River recently played a series of notes that very plaintively climbed, and then sank in a quiet cadence, and from that might have stemmed a new kind of final call, or "taps."

The composer is Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield. The General's bugler, Oliver W. Morton, tells the story this way: Soon after the brigade encamped on the Berkeley plantation after the Seven Days' battle, the arrangement was composed.

Too Formal

The bugler sounded the lights-out order, and General Butterfield said to one of his officers, that the call sounded too formal. That night he composed a call that was more smooth, more melodious, and more musical. He said he wanted something that would bring comfort and rest to unhappy and tired men.

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It is reported that even the Confederate buglers are beginning to like the Union taps and have even asked permission to make it a part of the military repertoire.



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Morton was summoned to the General's tent the next morning. He was shown some notes, which had been written on the back of an envelope in pencil. He was asked to play through it several times.

The General worked on the notes. He lengthened some notes and shortened some. But he kept the original melody. Then General Butterfield told Norton to substitute the new call for the customary taps that evening.

Music Was Beautiful

In an interview, Bugler Morton said: "The music was beautiful on the still summer night. The next day I was visited by several buglers from neighboring brigades asking for copies

... WEEK AS IT HAPPENED 100 YEARS AGO, ALL IN NEWSPAPER STYLE

Supply of
Back Issues of the Civil
War in the Hills is
Still Available.

Spy Leads Victorious Rebels into Summersville

Who Shot Jailer and Escaped Sweet Revenge Over Captors

Guest Editorial ... Although Wealthy, W. Va. Is Lagging

(Clarksburg Telenraph, May 25, 1862)

most of them got away in the early morning darkness. More than 50 went over the hills to Twenty Mile and down to Gauley Bridge, while some traveled openly on the turnpike, arriving at Gauley Bridge.

The Confederates burned three houses, including the commissary storehouse. They destroyed two wagons, and took eight mules and 12 horses.

The raiders returned the way they came, over the hills to Sutton, the Braxton County seat. They took their prisoners with them. It is reported that Col. Starr and his men will be sent to Libby prison at Richmond.

A combination of circumstances have always surrounded West Virginia in such manner as to prevent the development of its vast resources. This truly favored spot of the earth has been strangely overlooked. While other portions of the Union have been making gigantic strides in the march of improvement, West Virginia has remained in almost a dormant position. — Her vast minerals have remained in the bowels of the earth; her stately forests stand unfelled; her immense water power has been put to but little use; thousands of acres of arable land have never been disturbed by the plow. We

think a new state of things will soon be brought about. The intrinsic natural wealth of West Virginia is becoming better known every day. The strangers that the war has brought into this country have discovered its rich resources, and as soon as the sound of war shall have ceased, new enterprise will awaken among the people, and the hand of improvement will be visible.

Live Cheaply

A farmer with moderate means can live more plentifully and get better remuneration in West Virginia than in any country with which we have ever been acquainted. Manufactur-

ing can be carried on cheaper here than anywhere else. The hills are filled with inexhaustible coal beds. The whole country has beautiful streams running through it that furnish the best and most convenient water power on earth. — Then the health of no country on the globe is better. The climate in winter is not severely cold, and in summer it is the most delightful in the world. The ague, which is the great pest of some western states, never presumes to sit down his annoying and unwelcome foot among our people. West Virginia is destined to be a great country. The resources are here to make it so, and the time is near at hand for this development.

Stonewall, Joined by Hill, Occupies Orange CH, As Pope Advances to Rapid Ann River Sector

Orange Courthouse, Aug. 2: Jackson realized that if strike at Pope from Culpepper Courthouse, so as to cripple him defensive army guarding the communications at Gordonsville, and the center of Virginia. The

Aug. 2: Nancy ... back to Summersville ... the captured spy, who ... made her escape ... village of Nicholas, ... didn't come ... 200 or more ... Confederate cavalry ... mounted infantry, ... command of Major ... of Patton's ... Virginia Infantry. ... took the town and ... was in it.

The Spy, Nancy Hart

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The Spy, Nancy Hart

Nancy Hart, the girl spy and darling of the Confederate bushwhackers in these mountains, was captured early in July, and brought to Summersville for safe keeping. She didn't go to jail, because of the chivalrous attitude of Commanding Officer Lt. Col. William C. Starr, but was confined to a room in the officers' quarters. She lived upstairs and was under constant guard.

She became very friendly with her guard, and got to the place where she could ask a favor of him, and that favor was the undoing of the guard because she wanted to hold his gun in her hands, just for old time sake. The minute she had the gun, the guard, an unidentified boy from Ohio, was dead. He was shot through the heart. Nancy made her escape on Col. Starr's favorite charger.

The Starr men pursued the girl, but she knew her way in the hills better than they, and when she was completely swallowed up in the mountains. Then a few days ago, she re-

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She led the storming troops up the Sutton Road, over the crest of Powell's Mountain, down the hill to Muddlety and on into Summersville. The pickets were overrun at a mile out of town and the Confederates entered the town without the slightest opposition.

The officers and men were asleep and all awoke to find themselves in the custody of the enemy and the entire thing engineered by a spy whom they befriended.

Taken to Prison

It is estimated that, all in all, only about ten shots were

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Taken to Prison

It is estimated that, all in all, only about ten shots were fired. Two soldiers were wounded and are now in Summersville under the care of the assistant surgeon.

Col. Starr, Captain Samuel Davis, and Lt. Benjamin F. Stivers and Lt. James Ewing, of Company A, were rounded up in their quarters. Lt. John W. Miller, the only officer of Company F present, was in another building and was aroused in time to make his escape toward Kesslers Cross Lanes. A few men were captured, but

Here's Why Trouts Are Scarce in Streams

BY C. C. HIVELY

Why trout are scarce in our mountain streams: Both male and female mink catch frogs and bite them through the back so they cannot jump. The frogs will live but cannot

my friend will catch that big one. Likely it's an old grandpa he's been after in that same pool for years. Of course he's elated. In fact, he's probably ready to quit now and go home. But as he leaves with the big boy in his creel he may look at that pool a trifle sadly. If you were near you might hear him mutter, "The place will never be the same. Almost wish I hadn't got him."

My man may work hard to best you in the field or on the stream, but he'll never take an unfair advantage to do it. What is more, if he fails and you come out on top, he'll shake your hand and really mean it.

even crawl away. The mink hide these paralyzed frogs in dens and similar places, much as squirrels hide their nuts. They also store fish and other foods in these places, and when a storm comes, or other conditions that make food scarce, they visit these food store-houses.

This accounts for mink returning at certain intervals or disappearing like he, or she, is either living off stored food or replacing the supply, as the case may be.

Frogs and crawfish are stored alive, while minnows, fish of all kinds, and other foods are not. A mink may have a dozen or more of these caches of food scattered over several miles, along a stream or shore. Mink ranchers often lose tame mink from food poisoning, and I have thought that the mink's habit of

they know it will kill them, this is the reason you have to have fresh bait to trap minks.

One word to young trappers, and you will find I'm telling you the truth. Don't think you can scent and trap minks in great numbers, because they can't smell a skunk when the wind is still two hundred feet, but you'd better not think they're blind, because they have the best eyesight of any animal, except the weasel. His nose isn't very good, not like dogs or black snakes. I know this sounds crazy to some of you young trappers, but not to the older ones. Black snakes can track little rabbits better than any hound dog, and will destroy more rabbits than a mink or weasel will destroy in a year. It's true, black snakes will catch rats and it's also true, they suck hen eggs and bird eggs. All good snakes are dead snakes, in my book.

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My man may work hard to best you in the field or on the stream, but he'll never take an unfair advantage to do it. What is more, if he fails and you come out on top, he'll shake your hand and really mean it.

This fellow doesn't want his fish easy to get or his birds tame, he likes them to be wary and wild. He even enjoys having a wily old buck outsmart him. It adds zest to the chase.

Along the same line he's had a great day in the woods if he's seen lots of game even though he's failed to kill anything. He's thrilled just to know it's there. And on a

even crawl away. The mink hide these paralyzed frogs in dens and similar places, much as squirrels hide their nuts. They also store fish and other foods in these places, and when a storm comes, or other conditions that make food scarce, they visit these food store-houses.

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Frogs and crawfish are stored alive, while minnows, fish of all kinds, and other foods are not. A mink may have a dozen or more of these caches of food scattered over several miles, along a stream or shore. Mink ranchers often lose tame mink from food poisoning, and I have thought that the mink's habit of storing food might also cause young, wild minks to die from this poisoning. Old minks will not eat tainted meats because

CRANBERRY GLADES 1962 TOURS

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are open to individuals or
groups on the dates of

Why Trout Are Scarce in Streams

BY C. C. HIVELY

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they know it will kill them, this is the reason you have to have fresh bait to trap minks.

One word to young trappers, and you will find I'm telling you the truth. Don't think you can scent and trap minks in great numbers, because they can't smell a skunk when the wind is still two hundred feet, but you'd better not think they're blind, because they have the best eyesight of any animal, except the weasel. His nose isn't very good, not like dogs or black snakes. I know this sounds crazy to some of you young trappers, but not to the older ones. Black snakes can track little rabbits better than any hound dog, and will destroy more rabbits than a mink or weasel will destroy in a year. It's true, black snakes will catch rats and it's also true, they suck hen eggs and bird eggs. All good snakes are dead snakes, in my book.

But back to minks, just about all minks will come to water but all minks are not water animals. There are timber minks that live far from the streams at times, but do go back to streams to bank bull frogs and crawfish in September and October. This depends whether or not there will be an early winter or late winter. It's easy to tell when minks start to frog by the way the frogs act. If you can't find frogs along creeks, then start looking back from creeks and rivers and also up trees. I've seen big bull frogs ten

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Tours are sponsored by the West Virginia Hillbilly and are personally conducted by Dr. H. C. Darlington, retired professor of Marshall University. He has taught Elementary, Jr. High School, High School and College for 40 years. He was at Marshall 27 years. He has an A. B. and an A. M. degree from West Virginia University, and a Ph. D. in biological science from the University of Chicago. His special field is ecology and his special study is the Cranberry Glades. He has visited the Glades for years with classes. He conducted Hillbilly's experimental tour last year.

The cost of the tour is \$4 per person. Check or money order must accompany application and sent to this office prior to the tour. Only 25 will be permitted to take the tour and applications and remittance will be returned after that point. Address all communications to Jay Comstock, Glade Tours, Hillbilly, Richwood. Interested groups, such as garden clubs, are asked to inform other groups.

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Can't Climb Trees

Professional mink trappers will tell you that minks can't climb trees. Don't buy that kids, because they are not talking about minks in West Virginia. Minks are expert climbers, when pursued by dogs. They can climb and tree and the same goes for weasels, because I've tried many weasels and minks with coon dogs. Red foxes and minks are natural enemies and if a fox finds a mink out where it cannot find a hole, a mink will go up any tree to get away from a fox.

Many farm dogs become expert mink hunters on their own and kill off the young mink that are raised nearby. I am sure mink leaves any place where farm dogs hunt them and where groundhog hunters drown out groundhogs along creeks or rivers. You will not have many minks around, because they will all leave any place where they are hunted.

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Meeting point is at the Hillbilly office in Richwood, W. Va. at eight A. M. on the morning of the day set. Each party will travel to the site in own car from Hillbilly office. Tour will last approximately 8 hours, all walking. Apparel: Hiking clothes and wet weather boots or galoshes. Bring own lunch or buy box lunch in Richwood.

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Summertime minks migrate to mountain streams. Not all of them, but most of them will leave big rivers like the Ohio and go to steep waters. Some minks migrate in winter but not unless food is scarce. Often they do not travel very far in real cold weather, but stay around close where they can get plenty of food. Often old males leave the water and live for weeks in thickets where

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wished he had brought them in the way he found them to help make Believers out of the Doubting Thomases whom he knew would pipe up when he told the tale.

(Turn To Page 15)

rabbits are plentiful, but most minks are found way back in the mountains in steep waters and warm springs, in West Virginia, living off of trout and frogs and crawfish. I've seen mink signs on dogwood and cranberry glades.

It really sent my blood pressure up and I can't keep from wondering why the game and fish commission doesn't make it possible to let trappers go in there and trap down some of them because it would be cheaper to build trappers' cabins and permit them to haul their supplies in than to spend all the money they spend on fish hatcheries every year just to feed minks.

Young minks are born usually the middle of April and usually there are three to ten young minks to the litter. Young minks grow fast, and are soon able to take care of themselves and don't kid yourself they are the greatest fishermen we have in or around the waters this side of snapping turtles.

half a mile down the Savannah. That was the boat carrying Ravenswood over land and to Clellan's army, made up of the First and Ninth Corps, soon ap-

Confederacy Heralds Fall of Charleston Great Victory But Nobody Knows Why General Loring Stopped There

Charleston, Sept. 14: The Confederacy is considering General Loring's victory one of the greatest to date because it had accomplished its main purpose, that of supplying the salt-starved Confederacy with salt. In a single year the salt wells of the valley had turned out 1,266,000 bushels of salt. Loring's first boast was "we took 700 barrels of salt" and sent it back to the Confederacy.

The Big Question

Nobody knows why General Loring failed to follow the retreating Federals, but he didn't, although he had the help of General Jenkins who was roaming the central state area and richly foraging off the fat of the land. He did, however, have time for proclamations and issued the following:

TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN VIRGINIA

The Army of the Confederate States has come among you to expell the enemy, to rescue the people from the despotism of the counterfeit State Government imposed on you by northern bayonets, and to restore the country once more to its natural allegiance to the State. We fight for peace and the possession of our own territory. We do not intend to punish those who remain at home as quiet citizens in obedience to the laws of the land, and to all such clemency and amnesty are declared, but to those who persist in adhering to the cause of the paper enemy and the pretended State Government he has erected at Wheeling, will be dealt with as their obstinate treachery deserves.

Confederate Government shall be introduced and made known to the people who so long experienced the wanton misrule of the invader, the Commanding General expects to heartily sustain it not only as a duty but as a deliverance from the taskmasters and usurpers. Indeed, he already recognizes in the cordial welcome which the people everywhere gives the Army, a happy indication of their attachment to their true and lawful government.

Until the proper authorities shall order otherwise and in the absence of municipal law and its customary ministers, Martial Law will be administered by the Army and the Provost Marshals. Private rights and property will be respected, violence will be repressed, and all private property used by the army will be paid for.

The Commanding General appeals to all good citizens to aid him in these objects, and to all able bodied men to join his army to defend the sanctities of religion and virtue, home, territory, honor and law which are invaded and violated by an unscrupulous enemy, whom an indignant and united people are about to chastise on his own soil.

Issues Call

The Government expects an immediate and enthusiastic response to this call. Your country has been reclaimed for you from the enemy by soldiers, many of whom are from distant points of the State, and the Confederacy; and you will prove unworthy to possess so beautiful and fruitful a land, if you do

not now rise to retain and defend it. The oaths which the invader imposed upon you are void. They are immoral attempts to restrain you from your duty to your State and Government. They do not exempt you from your obligation to support your Government and to serve in the Army; and if such persons are taken as prisoners of war the Confederate Government guarantees to them the humane treatment of the usage of war.

The Orders

By command of
Maj. Gen. Loring
H. Fitzhugh
Chief of Staff
Headquarters,
Dept. of Western Virginia
Charleston, Va.,
September 14, 1862

The Commanding General congratulates the Army on the brilliant march from the southwest to this place in one week and on its successive victories over the enemy at Fayette C. H., Cotton Hill, and Charleston. It will be memorable in history, that overcoming the mountains and the enemy in one week, you have established the laws and carried the flag to the outer borders of the Confederacy. Instances of gallantry and patriotism are too numerous to be specifically designated at this time; but to Brigade Commanders, and their officers and men, the Commanding General makes grateful acknowledgement for services to which our brilliant success is due. The country will remember and reward you.

By command of
Maj. Gen. Loring
H. Fitzhugh
Chief of Staff

When the liberal policy of the

Confederates in Full Control of Charleston

Lightburn Ordered Evacuation of City; Moved Troops Down the Kanawha

Sept. 23: The fall of a town isn't a tragedy because there are thousands of loss and a great deal of suffering. This is a report of the fall of Charleston to the enemy.

Gen. Gilbert moved his headquarters through Charleston and camped on the west side of the Kanawha. Ex. Col. L. S. Elliott's detachment just above the narrows, but was driven back by Col. John Lightburn, backed by Col. Turner's 22nd Virginia and Col. Clarence Derrick's 1st Kansas Battalion. The detachment stationed Chaparral with a battery of two guns on the hill. Elliott withdrew to the Kanawha proper under the command of a battery of three guns under Lt. Fred. Turner of the 47th Ohio.

Gen. John Williams' division forced some of the Kanawha back along the river. Lightburn ordered the Charleston evacuation of the town, and the army moving to the Kanawha. Finding they were not from both sides, they were not from both sides.

cargo to Point Pleasant . . . Intense excitement prevailed in the city. The streets were thronged with people, many of whom were preparing to follow our army or leave the town for they feared the battle of Charleston was about to be fought over their heads. All of the government property for which there was transportation was now placed on a train and about two in the afternoon started in advance for Ravenswood on the Ohio River. About one o'clock Col. Lightburn crossed Elk River and the torch was applied to the government buildings containing the stores that could not be moved . . . The Confederates opened the engagement from a battery on the hill south of Charleston, our battery replying. Soon after the first gun was fired, smoke was seen about half a mile down the Kanawha. That was the boat carrying

supplies."

Col. Vance of the 4th West Virginia Infantry was stationed at the suspension bridge to see that the Federals all got past. When Col. August Parry crossed with the 47th Ohio and Col. Siber had taken his 37th Ohio across, the cables were cut and the great bridge splashed into the river. The Rebels in hot pursuit fired after the retreating forces with artillery, which was met by Federal fire, causing more damage to the Charleston skyline than it did to the enemy.

Losses on Both Sides

When darkness fell, the Confederates had 18 dead and 89 wounded. The Federals lost 25 and had a wounded list of 95. Lightburn's forces traveled with salvaged supplies to Ravenswood over land and to Point Pleasant by boat.

Jesse Reno Killed in South Mountain Action

South Mountain, Sept. 14: West Virginia lost a general today in the Battle of South Mountain.

The general was identified as Northern General Jesse L. Reno, who was killed at Fox's Gap. The other side lost a general too, Gen. Samuel Garland, Jr.

The South Mountain battle started when Federal cavalry under Pleasanton found D. H. Hill's division defending Turner's Gap early this morning.

By nine o'clock General Jacob D. Cox attacked with his division and by noon the rest of the Ninth Corps under Reno arrived to press the attack through Fox's Gap.

Hooker's First Corps arrived later and attacked about a mile to the north. Burnside, commanding the right wing of McClellan's army, made up of the First and Ninth Corps, soon ap-



General Reno

peared on the field to coordinate the operations.

Late tonight the Federals had succeeded by dint of vigorous fighting in seizing the high ground commanding Turner's Gap, and the Confederate started withdrawing about midnight.

Strength of the Fighting.

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Strength of the Fighting

The Federals had 28,480 engaged in the battles while the Rebels had 17,852. Each side estimated 325 killed, while the North figured 1,403 were wounded to 1,580 of that number of the South were wounded. The North reports 85 missing and the Confederates report 800 missing.

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Gen. Reno Was Wheeling Native

Wheeling, Sept. 14: General Jesse Lee Reno, who was killed in the Battle of South Mountain today, was a native West Virginian, and will be greatly mourned as the first W. Va. general killed in the present war. He was born June 20, 1823 in Wheeling.

General Reno, after serving in the Mexican War, taught math at West Point, then ran surveys in the West, and served as Chief of Ordinances on the Utah Expedition.

As a First Lieutenant, and later a Captain, he commanded the Mt. Vernon Arsenal in Alabama until the Confederates seized it on January 4, 1861.

In Burnside's North Carolina expedition he commanded the Second Brigade and then led the Second Division to North Carolina.

He was appointed Major General in July of this year, and commanded the Second Division of the Ninth Corps at Bull Run and was leading the Ninth Corps when he was killed today.

Has Now ... Down

Charleston, Sept. 23: The story of the fall of a town isn't easily written, because there are many conflicts, those of loss and those of gain. This is a report from a newsman of the fall of Charleston to the enemy:

Col. Sam Gilbert moved his brigade through Charleston and took a stand on the west side of the Elk. Col. L. S. Elliott took a detachment just above Charleston at the narrows, but was driven back by Col. John McCausland, backed by Col. George Patton's 22nd Virginia and Lt. Col. Clarence Derrick's 33rd Virginia Battalion. The Confederates stationed Chapman's battery of two guns on a hill. Elliott withdrew to Charleston proper under the protection of a battery of three small Howitzers under Lt. Frederick Fischer of the 47th Ohio.

Rebel Generals John Williams and John Echols forced some Federal infantry back along the south of the Kanawha. Lightburn ordered the Charleston citizenry to evacuate the town, which they did, moving to Cox's Hill, but, finding they were under fire from both sides, sought higher levels. In the afternoon Rebel Captain H. T. Stanton and three men crossed the Kanawha in a boat and captured the garrison flag. By now the Federals were giving up Charleston and heading down the Kanawha to Point Pleasant.

cargo to Point Pleasant. Intense excitement prevailed in the city. The streets were thronged with people, many of whom were preparing to follow our army or leave the town if they feared the battle. Charleston was about to be fought over their heads. All the government property for which there was transportation was now placed on a train and about two in the afternoon started in advance for Ravenna wood on the Ohio River. About one o'clock Col. Lightburn crossed Elk River and a torch was applied to the government buildings containing the stores that could not be moved. . . . The Confederates opened the engagement from a battery on the hill south of Charleston, our battery replying. Soon after the first gun was fired, smoke was seen about half a mile down the Kanawha. That was the boat carrying

Confederacy Here But Nobody Knows

Charleston, Sept. 14: The Confederacy is considering General Loring's victory one of the greatest to date because it had accomplished its main purpose, that of supplying the salt-starved Confederacy. In a single year the

To protect the rear of the retreat, Lightburn called his forces to a formation at a point on the west side of the Elk River. This provided an opportunity for a 700 wagon-train to move north toward Ripley, Ravenswood and Point Pleasant. He placed the 9th Infantry along the Elk just above the mouth, the 34th Ohio along the Kanawha where the Kanawha Boulevard runs now, and the 4th West Virginia and the 37th Ohio on both sides of the road along Elk River. Two smooth bore guns and four mounted Howitzers were placed on Watts Hill. Fighting took place in all parts of the town of Charleston.

A soldier, Tom Barton, wrote of the battle:

"On the morning of the same day Surgeon Ackley met us at Brownstown, where he procured a small flat boat on which were placed our provisions and hospital supplies. He also brought with him a squad of hospital attendants to assist in moving our supplies to Charleston. The surgeon labored like a private soldier. The river was very shallow and for ten miles we had the laborious task of wading and pushing our boat along. We reached Charleston at noon and six or seven hospital attendants were called to take the boat and

Loring's first boast was "we took 700 barrels of salt" and sent it back to the Confederacy.

The Big Question

Nobody knows why General Loring failed to follow the retreating Federals, but he didn't, although he had the help of General Jenkins who was roaming the central state area and richly foraging off the fat of the land. He did, however, have time for proclamations and issued the following:

TO THE PEOPLE OF WEST-ERN VIRGINIA

The Army of the Confederate States has come among you to expell the enemy, to rescue the people from the despotism of the counterfeit State Government imposed on you by northern bayonets, and to restore the country once more to its natural allegiance to the State. We fight for peace and the possession of our own territory. We do not intend to punish those who remain at home as quiet citizens in obedience to the laws of the land, and to all such clemency and amnesty are declared; but to those who persist in adhering to the cause of the public enemy and the pretended State Government he has erected at Wheeling, will be dealt with as their obstinate treachery deserves.

When the liberal policy of the

The History of West Virginia

MOUNTAIN
EXPLORATION
Chapter 35

Rev. McElhenney Started Early School

This was the most important school in the early history of the state. Its founder was Reverend John McElhenney, who was one worthy of the institution and the institution was one worthy of such a founder. He came as a minister to Greenbrier County in 1808, and the same year he opened a classical school which he con-



Old Stone Church, Lewisburg, Is Rev. McElhenney's Monument



Rev. John McElhenney

tinued and which four years later, developed into the Lewisburg Academy, which was incorporated by Act of the Assembly in 1812. Dr. McElhenney continued as president of the school until 1824, and was president of the Board of Trustees from 1812 to 1880 — a period of forty-eight years. From its walls went forth legislators, great debators and scientists, to become active characters in establishing western commonwealths.

Nicholas Roosevelt Was Pioneer In Water Travel

Nicholas Roosevelt demonstrated the feasibility of steam navigation on the Ohio, and in the spring of the year 1810 the great engineer was sent to Pittsburgh to superintend the building of the first steamboat on the western waters.

Within the present corporate limits of Allegheny City, Roosevelt laid the keel of his boat. The hull was 110 feet long and 24 feet wide. After nearly two year's labor the boat was completed at a cost of \$38,000. She was launched and named the "New Orleans."

The pilot steered her up the Monongahela and back and up the Allegheny. It was her trial trip and it was most satisfactory. All things were prepared for the voyage down the Ohio. Roosevelt and his wife were the only passengers aboard. There was a crew consisting of a captain, and engineer, two pilots, and six hands.

On September 27th, 1811, the day of the streamer's departure, there was great excitement at Pittsburgh. Almost the entire population thronged the banks of the Monongahela. There was heard many a God-speed from the people as the

The History of West Virginia

MOUNTAIN
EXPLORATION
Chapter 37

Early Book Tells of Indian Wars

In 1824, Rev. Joseph Doddridge published a book at Wellsburg, entitled "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania from 1763 to 1783, Inclusive." It was the first work published which gave a view of the state of society, manners and customs of the first settlers of the western country. It has been widely read, and it must form the basis of the intelligent study of western annals, for without a knowledge of the character of the people

who made pioneer history, it will be impossible to understand it properly, and without this correct understanding, an attempt to study our national history will result largely in failure.

Rev. Doddridge was born October 14th, 1769, in Friend's Cove, Bedford County, Pennsylvania and when but four years of age removed with his parents to a cabin home near the western Pennsylvania line; and from there, later in life, to Brooke County, Virginia.

He was sent to school in

Maryland, where he received an excellent English education, and later was a student in Jefferson Academy at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. Entering the ministry, he became pastor of three churches in what is now West Virginia, viz.: one at West Liberty, Ohio County, and St. John's and St. Paul's in Brooke County. Dr. Doddridge died at Wellsburg, Brooke County, November 9th, 1826. He was one of the most scholarly men whose name appears in the early history of West Virginia.

The Story Behind the Story of Loring And His Strange Conduct Is Revealed

Charleston, Oct. 24: The entire Loring story can now be explained, but hardly explained.

It has been learned that Adjutant General S. Cooper, sent two weeks ago a dispatch to Loring, ordering him to turn over the command to General Echols, and himself to report to the person with as little delay as practicable at the Adjutant General's office in Richmond, and at the same time the Secretary of War, G. W. Randolph, sent a dispatch to General John Echols, ordering him to take command with General Williams as his second and at once to march the army, that Loring had ordered out, back to Kanawha Valley and make its defense his first object.

On the next day the Secretary of War had written to General Loring, who was at the head of the army in the field, informing him of what had been done and asking him if he could give any employment.

Loring did not yet know even that he had left Charleston, and had written the Secretary of War on the 15th:

"I must protect the Kanawha Valley. He must take

position as he may think best for this purpose."

And he wrote Loring:

"If you can retain possession of the saltworks at Charleston and keep the enemy out of that country, I think it probably the best service your army can perform; but I shall have to leave this matter to your better judgment."

But Loring never received the message. He had abandoned Charleston.

Weston Faces Loss Of Military Business

Weston, Oct. 25: This Lewis County capital, while seeing a great number of soldiery, is fast losing the military personnel that it has been noted for.

This week General Cook's division moved through from Clarksburg, passing on its way to Gauley Bridge. The town is pretty well thinned out now, as the soldiers move on, not needed now that the Confederacy has abandoned the Kanawha Valley, which means that it has lost its hold on West Virginia, or so the Rebel authorities believe.

100 YEARS AGO. ALL IN NEWSPAPER STYLE

burn Races Echols to Occupy Charleston

Corporal Humphreys of Fayette Tells Hilarious Story of Loring's March to Lewisburg

Lewisburg, Oct. 24: A corporal in the Confederate Army, one Milton W. Humphreys of Fayette County, tells an amazing story of the march of General Loring from Charleston to Lewisburg. This is the corporal's story:

There was a small force of Confederates stationed at Gauley Bridge. They had captured some Federals, two officers and 30 men. The officers were honor bound not to escape, but the enlisted men were under guard.

When Loring started over the Midland Trail, he ordered the Gauley Bridge detachment to guard the ordnance train. He told them to bring their prisoners along. The writer, with about twelve men to aid him, was in charge of the 30 prisoners.

Prisoners Got Ahead

On the march quite often the prisoners got ahead of the train. This led to an interesting episode one morning when the prisoners asked if they might not see the amazing sight at

ed together on the brink and conversing in a low tone, it occurred to the corporal, especially since the prisoners had been so insistent, that they, outnumbering the guard nearly or quite three to one, might have formed a plot to seize the guards suddenly and hurl them over.

So to be ready for such an attempt, he very imprudently, in the usual sharp military

tone, gave the command:

"Fix bayonets!"

The effect on the prisoners was like an electric shock. Certainly some, possibly all of them for a moment expected instantly to be shoved over. Of course, it quickly occurred to most of them that such an act on the part of the guard was out of the question, but action on the first impulse might have precipitated a horrible

tragedy, and certainly all, guards and prisoners alike, breathed easier when they got away from that place. Especially was this true of the corporal, who is the narrator of this tale.

The prisoners arrived in Lewisburg late on an afternoon. The next morning they were marched out into the Main Street and then were marched right back to Gauley Bridge again, 100 miles away.

Charleston Banker Held "Enemy Collaboration

Charleston, Oct. 25: The fortunes of war often worry people with fortunes, as J. C. McFarland, banker and hotel owner in this town, is beginning to believe.

Now that the Rebels are leaving the city and the Union forces are coming back, Banker McFarland has reason to worry. For instance, he has received this communique from General J. D. Cox, the new boss of Charleston:

Endorsed Rebel Orders

within Rebel Order."

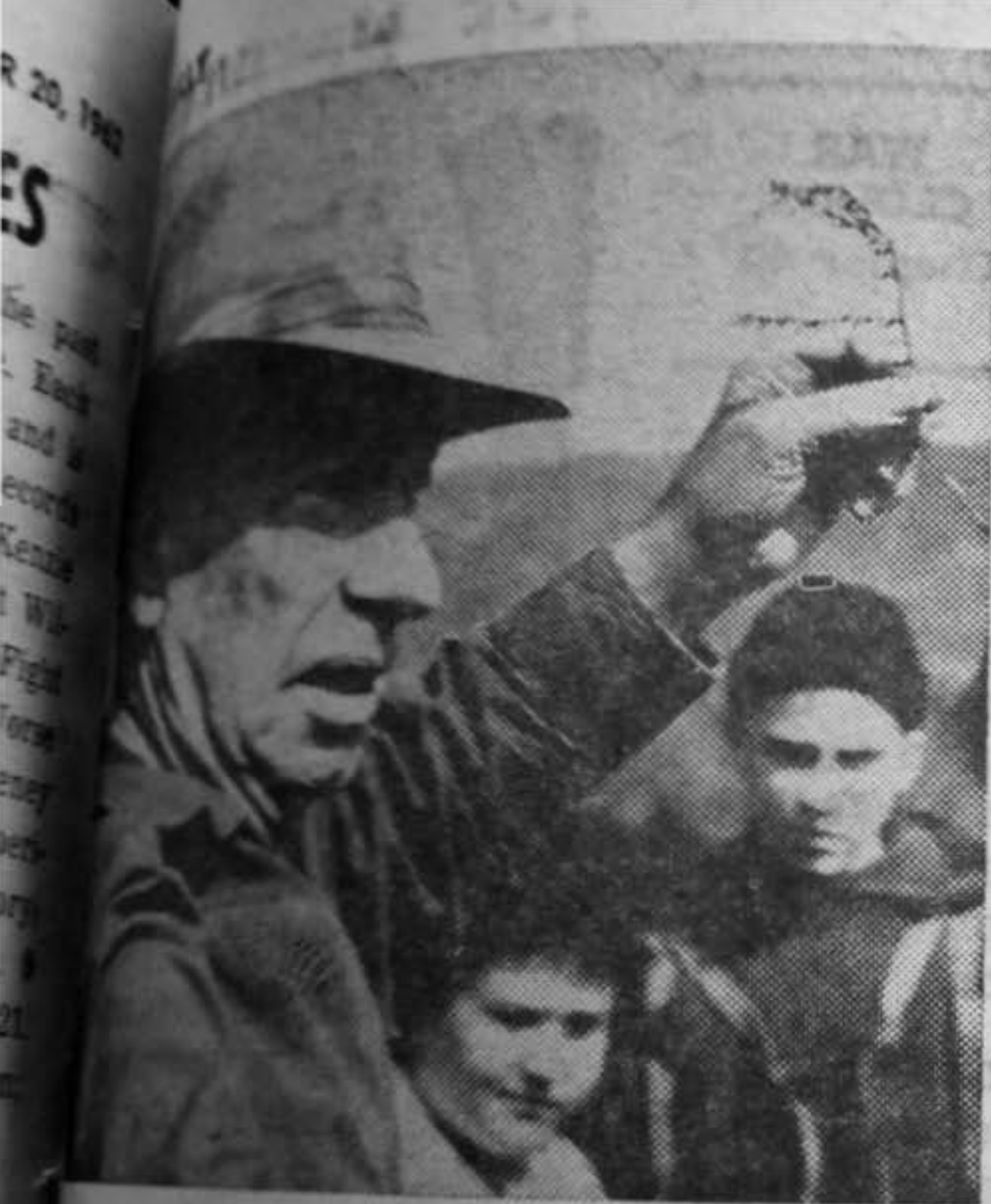
That is enough within itself to set a civilian quaking, especially a citizen who might have tried to play both ends against the middle. To set the story straight it is important to go back to December last year, at which time the Union forces held Charleston. At this time McFarland, who is head of the Branch Bank of Virginia, as well as owner of the Kanawha House, wrote to a friend in Washington:

their retreat set fire to their large commissary warehouse, the fire taking in its range the Bank of Virginia building, the Kanawha House, William A. Whitteker's large store, and warehouse, Southern Methodist Church, Academy, etc., myself being by far the greatest sufferer. The walls of the Kanawha House present a ghastly appearance. In the former building but very little and in the latter not a particle of furniture was saved.

Last Glades Tour of '62

Dr. Darlington, Hillbilly's bog-trotter and trundra-jumper, conducted his last tour through the Cranberry Glades, not tired at all, or not much, and all raring to go and make it a weekly jaunt next year, the year of the Centennial.

By Bob Powers





ter and trundra-jumper, conducted his last tour through the Cranberry Glades, not tired at all, or not much, and all raring to go and make it a weekly jaunt next year, the year of the Centennial.

By Bob Powers

Snyder, a Union Carbide worker from Charleston.

Frank drove leisurely through the Monongahela National Forest and we both drank in the unsurpassable beauty of the trees, dressed in brilliant oranges, reds and yellows.

Follow the Leader

The bus and our car arrived at the Glades entrance almost simultaneously. The group disembarked and Dr. Darlington, with hardly a pause, stalked off down the dirt road and into the Glades.

Editor Jim Comstock filled in Hillbilly readers on a Glades tour back in July, so I won't try to go over the same ground again.

I was nominally acting in a reportorial-pictorial capacity, but soon found myself so fascinated by the surroundings that I gave up trying to be journalistic and decided to enjoy myself.

Those youngsters, most of them 13 and 14, found Dr. Darlington a tough man to keep up with. The kids stopped for a rest perhaps a half-dozen times during the day. Each time, the good doctor seemed slightly miffed at having to slow down for a few minutes.

Youngsters that age also weren't as concerned with learning the facts about the plants and animal life as they were in having a "good time." Therefore, Dr. Darlington's lectures were sometimes neglected as the young men and women cavorted in the bogs, jumped up and down on the mattress-like surface and generally had a ball.

mander trapped in one of the plants. The girls screamed.

With Dr. Darlington leading the way, we climbed Little Round Top. At the summit, we sat down to have lunch. Several of the boys climbed trees and even Mr. Snyder joined in, apparently having as much fun as any of the youngsters.

The day hurried by and our party wound its way back down Little Round Top, across another Glade and finally reached Flag Glade. The hummocks were more comfortable than any foam mattress ever designed by modern man. This time even the teachers plopped down, disregarding the proper pose they'd managed to hold earlier in the tour.

Before leaving the Glades, Dr. Darlington pointed out a Spruce under which grows the only Canadian Dogwood to be found in the entire 700-acre area.

Spongy Earth

We soon reached solid ground again. It seemed pretty bad after a day's walking on the spongy surface of the Glades. The youngsters, most of them exhausted by such rigorous tramping around, climbed back into the bus.

Dr. Darlington confided, however, that he could easily make the tour again that day. "By the time I finished a second walk around the glades, my knees probably would start hurting me."

This reporter loved every minute of it, but won't be ready to make another such jaunt for a few months. Dr. Darlington took another group on the tour the following day.

What a guy!
Those on the trip were: Judy

paper is the first sending ten full same privilege, from the hat. T tion to a friend. Hillbilly. Slips v be notified of

1. On an mansion and in loved to play time, a stran trouble came

2. This weeping willow the fact that t banks and wa steam were m

3. The and a bit sol river although a leper.

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9. Th ing this riva a book tha to save the

10. C mill in We childhood have had t over "the r

INFORM Stanley S grade scho ago, we we call of our poem and s Yankee D

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As the editor pointed out in his report, the Glades tour is not for the faint-hearted.

Feet Too Big

This writer, possessing size 13 feet, found it impossible to locate hiking boots of sufficient size and was forced to wade through Charles Creek in street shoes. I did very well for awhile, but the inevitable moment arrived when my monster-size right foot sunk deep into the water. It was chilly, but once the wetting was over, I didn't really mind too much.

The youngsters ate every step of the way. They all came equipped with cheese, crackers, apples, candy, potato chips and other confections that score high on the teenagers' eating lists.

Once across the creek, the group rested for a few minutes and got a good look at the Pitcher plant, the blood-thirsty plant that thrives on flies and small animal life. One of the boys found a sala-

ground again. It seemed pretty bad after a day's walking on the spongy surface of the Glades. The youngsters, most of them exhausted by such rigorous tramping around, climbed back into the bus.

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This reporter loved every minute of it, but won't be ready to make another such jaunt for a few months. Dr. Darlington took another group on the tour the following day. What a guy!

Those on the trip were: Judy Stephenson, Sidney Watts, Martha Harshbarger, Lynn Roberts, Diana Grant, Becky Fletcher, Susie Brumfield, Lucretia Fry, Mary Smith, Penny Ramsey, Donald Johnson, John Haun, Paul Bryan, Bernard McCarty, Keith Wellman, Roger Sizemore, Harold Adkins, Bob Dozier, Jim Perry, Barry Wyant, Tim Roberts, Charles Carrice, Charles Clark, Bruce Campbell, Tom Massey, Mike Sullivan, Dan Wilson, Pat Bailey, Eddie Trader and the aforementioned teachers.

With the good Lord willing and the availability of size 13 boots, I'll be there on the first tour next Spring. See you then.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper D. Keener, 212 Bryan Ave., Clarksburg.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Michael, 102 So. Mineral St., Keyser.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Callicott, 3309 Thomas Ave., Huntington.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Wilson, 581 Reid Ave., Huntington.

who had good Wirt County oil. This river which gets its name from ers had to eat or starve much in history as the and McCoy.

9. The industrial ing this river inspired a book that few read to save the publisher.

10. On the ba mill in West Virginia childhood of a grea have had this very over "the river" and

INFORMATION, P

Stanley Swanson v grade school days o ago, we were taught call of our Preside poem and song to t Yankee Doodle a 'George Washin choice of all, by succeeded; then ca Jefferson, bought t needed.' Can any o sscribers complete up to Teddy Roos day."

QUIZ WINN

Winner of ten f tions this week i Rine, Weirton. have been sent. has been sent to following winners

Mrs. Carolyn S. Evelyn N. Boggs. Mrs. McClure H over; R. B. Bever Donald L. Rice. Cox, Weston; Joh Webster Springs; Widen; and Mrs. Morgantown.

Border W

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Hillbilly

VOL. III NO. 43

OCTOBER 27, 1962

RICHWOOD, W. VA.

The Great Liquor-by-the-Drink Debate

YOU HAVE TO KNOW THAT THE MODERATIONISTS REFUSED TO DEBATE LIQUOR BY THE DRINK. THAT IRKED DELEGATE CRUIKSHANK INTO SAYING HE WOULD, WHICH PROMPTED DELEGATE CRUIKSHANK TO SAY HE WOULD TOO, SO . . .

how do you feel about this amendment?

Dr. M. Well, I'm for it. And I want to express my thanks to you people for giving me a chance to say why. Because I'm for it on a basis that seems to be unusual amongst people who talk about it. Last week

when the debate was cancelled, I made this statement and I would like to enlarge upon it. "I believe that a man can be in favor of the liquor by the drink amendment on the basis of the highest principles of Christianity, democracy, and humanity." Christianity, demo-

cracy, and humanity. Let's look at the record. From before the beginning of history all races of men have exhibited an imperious, almost instinctive drive to drink something stronger than water. Humans have fermented sour milk, fruit juices, plants, roots and flowers. Wine and beer were a part of the earliest feasts, religious rites, visits, marriages, and funerals. And still are. Great occasions, whether of merrymaking, or a solemn religious ritual have been celebrated with alcohol.

Some try to solve the difficulty by abandoning the power altogether. Thus, avoiding both the good and the evil. We all know people who are so scared of automobiles, that they won't drive one.

I knew a man who just didn't like automobiles. He rode a horse. And this is all right. Nobody is compelled to drive an automobile.

No Law Makes You Like It

There are also people who are scared of alcohol. And



Great Liquor-by-the-Drink Debate

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cracy, and humanity. Let's look at the record. From before the beginning of history all races of men have exhibited an imperious, almost instinctive drive to drink something stronger than water. Humans have fermented sour milk, fruit juices, plants, roots and flowers. Wine and beer were a part of the earliest feasts, religious rites, visits, marriages, and funerals. And still are. Great occasions, whether of merrymaking, or a solemn religious ritual have been celebrated with alcohol. And still are. The desire for alcohol is peculiar to humans. It is one of man's qualities that separates him from the lower animals. Alcohol has been used to raise the pitch of spiritual exultation. Alcohol has been a source of delight, a cup of cheer, the cup of fellowship, a loving cup. Drinking together has helped men sing together, to let down the barriers and exchange ideas and thoughts. And yet mankind's thirst for alcohol sometimes becomes so intense in some individuals that they become fascinated by it; cannot pass a night without drinking. They abandon all other activities in order to drink. Even unto death. Like a teenage boy who becomes fascinated by an automobile, obsessed with the compulsion to see how fast it will go. Even unto death. John Marshall, the great Supreme Court justice, once said, quote, "The power of doing good is inseparable

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I knew a man who just didn't like automobiles. He rode a horse. And this is all right. Nobody is compelled to drive an automobile.

No Law Makes You Like It

There are also people who are scared of alcohol. And there are those who just don't like it. And this is all right too. Nobody has to like alcohol, or drink it. But, some of these people think nobody else should like it, or drink it. They demand we should all be like them. And they have organized to abolish alcohol. For the opposition to the liquor by the drink amendment is not really opposition to liquor by the drink. It's opposition to liquor at all. They would bring back prohibition if they could, and they are aggressive about it. Out of the morass of endless statistics, they have selected the ones that suit them, and are bombarding the public with them. If there ever was a swivel-headed bull dog of a monster, it's this argument by statistics. Read the report of a study on liquor control methods, "Alcoholism and Related Matters," published jointly by the committees of the West Virginia Legislature. It's full of all kinds of statistics, and I



Let's Grizzle Real Good Like a



Let's Grizzle Real Good Like a Hillbilly Should

If the Saturday Evening Post's conception of what the typical hillbilly looks like, there's some of you'en who had better look to your patches and galluses. Here are two pictures that were used to adorn a recent report on Ozark hillbillies. Now, while our wimmen have kept in step with the real McCoy, our men just don't measure up. So, men, let's grizzle up and roll our own and look real good like a hillbilly should and not disappoint all those out-lander tourists who'll be comin' round the mountain right soon to hep us celebrate our centennial. Lookin' stupid for (fer) a year won't hurt nobody.



Alcohol has been used to raise the pitch of spiritual exultation. Alcohol has been a source of delight, a cup of cheer, the cup of fellowship, a loving cup. Drinking together has helped men sing together, to let down the barriers and exchange ideas and thoughts. And yet mankind's thirst for alcohol sometimes becomes so intense in some individuals that they become fascinated by it; cannot pass a night without drinking. They abandon all other activities in order to drink. Even unto death. Like a teenage boy who becomes fascinated by an automobile, obsessed with the compulsion to see how fast it will go. Even unto death. John Marshall, the great Supreme Court justice, once said, quote, "The power of doing good is inseparable from that of doing some evil." Unquote.

Power Drive

Alcohol is power. An automobile is power. The sharp edge of a knife is power. Power of doing good, the inseparable power of doing some evil. I have heard a dry advocate state that the cause of alcoholism is alcohol. By the same logic, the cause of automobile accidents, is automobiles. The cause of killing by stabbing is a knife. The cause of war is weapons. It gets kind of silly, doesn't it? The cause of all these is in the difficulty in managing power in such a way as to get the good and avoid the evil.

Nobody has to like alcohol, or drink it. But, some of these people think nobody else should like it, or drink it. They demand we should all be like them. And they have organized to abolish alcohol. For the opposition to the liquor by the drink amendment is not really opposition to liquor by the drink. It's opposition to liquor at all. They would bring back prohibition if they could, and they are aggressive about it. Out of the morass of endless statistics, they have selected the ones that suit them, and are bombarding the public with them. If there ever was a swivel-headed bull dog of a monster, it's this argument by statistics. Read the report of a study on liquor control methods, "Alcoholism and Related Matters," published jointly by the committees of the West Virginia Legislature. It's full of all kinds of statistics, and I mean all kinds. And they swivel both ways. Now, who makes up this organized opposition? They're nearly all from certain church groups, and they carry the impact that to drink is not Christian. In as much as they have introduced this element, let's look at it. The Bible says that Christ drank. He went to a wedding at a friend's house, and when the wine ran out, He performed a miracle of changing water into wine, so there would be enough for everybody. At the Last Supper, Christ told the disciples that it was the last time they would be drinking together. Quote, "Until that day when I drink

(Turn to Page 12)

The Great Liquor-by-the-Drink Debate

BY NOW YOU KNOW WHETHER CRUICKSHANK THE DRY OR MARQUIS THE ARID WON IN THE GREAT LIQUOR DEBATE. BUT HOWEVER IT WENT, THAT DEBATE REMAINS ONE OF THE GREAT DOCUMENTARIES OF WEST VIRGINIA. HERE'S THE CONCLUSION.

PART II

H. R. Ed, do you have a question for the panel?

E. R. Yes, I'd like to direct this next question to Delegate Cruickshank. There is a provision in the proposed amendment with regard to local option, and since, I think, Dr. Marquis established the fact that liquor drinking might be a traditional thing and here in West Virginia one might say that certain things brought forward from the religious point of view, might be relegated to the more rural areas of our state. If this is true, would you say, Delegate Cruickshank, that if the amendment was passed, would not the rural areas of our state be inclined to accept this provision of option and go ahead and rule it out in their areas, while the more urban areas such as Charleston, Huntington, Wheeling would accept it? Do you not feel this problem would be solved in that way?

Del. C. I don't know, I don't know. That's the best I can answer you. I don't know.

E. R. I suppose we'll just have to wait and find out.

Del. C. That's right.

H. B. Bob.

B. H. We've talked about the number of legal outlets which will be provided, and as you stated, it's not quite clear as to how many there will be. A figure of 1900 is more or less decided upon as a good rule of thumb measure as to how many outlets

that's where the bulk of them are.

B. H. Well, that still doesn't alter the issue that there are 1300 establishments which have federal stamps to dispense liquor over the bar, or by the glass, whichever way you care to put it.

Del. C. Why do they have that? Why do they have that?

B. H. They have them so they won't get in trouble with Uncle Sam.

Del. C. I know that, but why is it that they're operating these liquor by the drink restaurants, bars, clubs, beer joints that have liquor by the drink? It's been testified under oath, whether it was legal or not. That it was almost impossible in the four county... Northern county area to make a living by beer only, that you bought a beer license, and then you sold liquor by the drink. Now, why does that thing go on? It's against the law.

Dr. M. Can I answer?

Del. C. Yes, go ahead.

Dr. M. I think it goes on because, as I said, it's a natural thing to want a drink once in a while, and if I want a drink it does not mean I'm going to get drunk. And when you people take away natural, human, democratic, Christian things to want, you encourage the breaking of law. That's what happened in Prohibition. We tried this once. And we dropped it the quickest, and it's the only time we ever have dropped an amendment in the

do now, but I got mine walking to school, however, now we haul them to school, and hire a man to exercise them.

A Walking Man

Dr. M. But we exercise them, and we're not very proud of it since we got our school buses. I walked too. I walked a mile, and I think it was a darn good idea. How do you suppose you develop strength of character? You get it the same way. Not by sitting back and never making a decision and never having the chance. It's the freedom of choice to choose good or evil and how much of good and how much evil you're going to have that develops character, and you're not developing any character, nor citizens at all when you try to block them from making that kind of a choice.

Del. C. Neither do you, Doctor, expose them: I don't know, get into these medical terms, but if someone has smallpox, I'm certainly not going to take my family into where they have them, I'm going to stay out. If they have typhoid fever, I'm not going to go in where they have typhoid fever. I'm not going to expose myself to it. Now, you're arguing here a wet and dry issue all the way through this thing, Doctor. Now, due respect to you and your ability, however this is not a wet and dry issue. It's a matter of whether or not the people want

speaking of the group which has been formed to oppose the amendment, a number of churches —

Del. C. Protestant churches, put it that way.

B. H. All right, a number of Protestant churches have —

Dr. M. Some Protestant churches. Let's go ahead and narrow it further.

(Laughter)

H. B. Bob, you want to start over again?

B. H. Pretty good way of getting my question narrowed down for me. Some Protestant churches have come out in opposition to the liquor control amendment. Now, do you think it's proper for the church to delve into a problem when this concerns the state? Isn't there a conflict of interest there between the church and state?

Define Your Terms

Del. C. Absolutely not. Absolutely not.

Dr. M. May I comment?

H. B. Yes sir.

Del. C. He asked me a question, and I answered it.

Dr. M. All right, I would like to add that my conception of Protestantism ties in with Martin Luther, now I don't know all these 57 points, but to me the one that set the world on fire was that a man should decide on his own conscience, and not accept the church's dictum for anything, and Martin Luther stood on it

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E. R. I suppose we'll just have to wait and find out.

Del. C. That's right.

H. B. Bob.

B. H. We've talked about the number of legal outlets which will be provided, and as you stated, it's not quite clear as to how many there will be. A figure of 1900 is more or less decided upon as a good rule of thumb measure as to how many outlets there will be. At present, in West Virginia, there are 1300 establishments which have federal stamps to dispense liquor by the drink, operating, obviously, illegally. Now if this amendment passes, and if the nineteen hundred figure is correct, that would mean an addition of only 600 more outlets in the state of West Virginia, all of which could be properly controlled at the local level, or by the state.

Del. C. Now, Bob, where do you get that stuff at? Now I heard that very question, and I don't see why Reverend Crowson didn't take someone apart just as I'm going to do you.

B. H. You go right ahead.

Gamble and Guzzle

Del. C. Now, if you will look, if you will check up at Parkersburg, wherever there have been a federal gambling, or gambling device stamp issued, invariably you will find that there is a liquor stamp along with it. Now, are you proposed to tell me that

bought a beer license, and then you sold liquor by the drink. Now, why does that thing go on? It's against the law.

Dr. M. Can I answer?

Del. C. Yes, go ahead.

Dr. M. I think it goes on because, as I said, it's a natural thing to want a drink once in a while, and if I want a drink it does not mean I'm going to get drunk. And when you people take away natural, human, democratic, Christian things to want, you encourage the breaking of law. That's what happened in Prohibition. We tried this once. And we dropped it the quickest, and it's the only time we ever have dropped an amendment in the United States Constitution.

Del. C. Doctor, let me answer this this way. This proposed amendment proposed adding something. You can buy all the whisky up to a gallon and possibly more at the state liquor store. There's no prohibition against it. This amendment is only providing an outlet.

It's Hard to Find

Dr. M. Yes, but if you want a drink on the way home, or you go to the movie, or as you come out of a movie . . . you have to go get a bottle and go round behind the barn and pour it in a paper cup, and it's dishonest and you people force us to that, and there's a lot of people won't be forced.

Del. C. Well, I say, facing this thing this way, that it's the law enforcement agencies that are lax in their duties is why we have liquor by the drink in these places, including the Press Club.

Dr. M. Yes, and during prohibition the "drys" ran the

to block them from making that kind of a choice.

Del. C. Neither do you, Doctor, expose them: I don't know, get into these medical terms, but if someone has smallpox, I'm certainly not going to take my family into where they have them, I'm going to stay out. If they have typhoid fever, I'm not going to go in where they have typhoid fever. I'm not going to expose myself to it. Now, you're arguing here a wet and dry issue all the way through this thing, Doctor. Now, due respect to you and your ability, however this is not a wet and dry issue. It's a matter of whether or not the people want whiskey by the drink in restaurants, in airplanes, on trains, on buses, and interstate commerce. Now, that is the question that we are discussing and debating here tonight.

Dr. M. But you oppose it on only one assumption, and that is that to want to drink is wrong.

Del. C. No sir.

Dr. M. Yes sir.

Del. C. No sir, I didn't say that.

Dr. M. You didn't say it, but I say it for you.

Del. C. Well, you don't have any authority to say that.

Dr. M. Well, then you say the opposite.

Del. C. Now Doctor, I didn't propose to come on this to call you bad names . . .

Dr. M. Go ahead.

(Laughter)

Del. C. To call you a liar, I have too much country raising to do that in public, but you have a right to your opinion, that's why I'm expressing what I believe here. What I know of a fact.

E. R. Dr. Marquis, what is

Define Your Terms

Del. C. Absolutely not. Absolutely not.

Dr. M. May I comment?

H. B. Yes sir.

Del. C. He asked me a question, and I answered it.

Dr. M. All right, I would like to add that my conception of Protestantism ties in with Martin Luther, now I don't know all these 57 points, but to me the one that set the world on fire was that a man should decide on his own conscience, and not accept the church's dictum for anything, and Martin Luther stood on it and that's what fired up the Reformation, and I say when a church comes out and tells its members what they're going to do on a subject like this and tries to take away their decision on their own conscience, it's out of line.

Del. C. Let me ask you a question there, Doctor. What is a church? What constitutes a church?

Dr. M. I wonder sometimes myself.

Del. C. Now you said the church told its members. I thought the members was the church. Maybe I've had the wrong conception of this thing. I've been a member of the Methodist church for thirty years — thirty-one years . . . and I thought I was a part of the church. I've never told no one what to do or what not to do, I've told them my feeling about the thing. And I believe that every man, you, I think you're telling your convictions today, a little strong (Laughter) However, that's our prerogative, that's your Martin Luther doctrine. No one else makes interces-

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or gambling device stamp is-
sued, invariably you will find
that there is a liquor stamp
along with it. Now, are you
proposed to tell me that a
gambling joint that has a
federal gambling stamp that
runs a gambling joint, that is
going to be licensed by the
state of West Virginia, is that
what you're proposing to tell
me?

B. H. No, that had nothing
to do with my question.

Del. C. Now, you said there's
3300 licensed.

B. H. Thirteen hundred fed-
eral licenses for dispensing
liquor by the drink.

Del. C. That's right, and if you
will check how many of those
have a gambling stamp? The
greater number of them have
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It's Hard to Find

Dr. M. Yes, but if you want
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Del. C. Well, I say, facing
this thing this way, that it's
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that are lax in their duties is
why we have liquor by the
drink in these places, includ-
ing the Press Club.

Dr. M. Yes, and during pro-
hibition the "drys" ran the
Treasury Department that en-
forced it, and they didn't get
it done, and you never will
because this is a human desire
and there's nothing wrong with
it. We need to control it,
yes. How do you think we de-
velop strength of muscle and
physique, Mr. Cruikshank?

Del. C. Well, you being a
doctor, you would be in a
better position to answer that
question than me. Just go a-
head and do it.

Dr. M. I'm sure they have
athletic teams in play, they
get out and they scrimmage,
and they train, and they
practice, and they exercise.

Del. C. Well, they probably

is wrong.

Del. C. No sir.

Dr. M. Yes sir.

Del. C. No sir, I didn't say
that.

Dr. M. You didn't say it, but
I say it for you.

Del. C. Well, you don't have
any authority to say that.

Dr. M. Well, then you say
the opposite.

Del. C. Now Doctor, I didn't
propose to come on this to
call you bad names . . .

Dr. M. Go ahead.

(Laughter)

Del. C. To call you a liar,
I have too much country rais-
ing to do that in public, but
you have a right to your
opinion, that's why I'm ex-
pressing what I believe here.
What I know of a fact.

E. R. Dr. Marquis, what is
the economic aspect of it?
We've heard a good bit, recent-
ly, about the fact that it's not
a matter of morals entirely,
but it is also a question of
economics. What is the eco-
nomic aspect of it for the
state?

Dr. M. I think the economic
aspect is controversial and in-
consequential. This ought not
to be decided by whether some-
body makes a profit, or not,
whether it's the state, or a
merchant. I think the profit
motive doesn't belong.

B. H. Well, I'd like to direct
this to Mr. Cruikshank. A
number of churches have op-
posed the amendment. I'm not

question there, Doctor. What
is a church? What constitutes
a church?

Dr. M. I wonder sometimes
myself.

Del. C. Now you said the
church told its members. I
thought the members was the
church. Maybe I've had the
wrong conception of this
thing. I've been a member of
the Methodist church for
thirty years — thirty-one years
. . . and I thought I was a
part of the church. I've never
told no one what to do or what
not to do. I've told them my
feeling about the thing. And
I believe that every man, you,
I think you're telling your
convictions today, a little
strong. (Laughter) However,
that's our prerogative, that's
your Martin Luther doctrine.
No one else makes interces-
sion for you. Make it yourself.

Pressure Point

Dr. M. Right, but when the
officers of the church all get
together and take a position,
the pressure is there. The
phrase that I used in my print-
ed thing that I read was the
impact, and I don't catch any-
thing. Perhaps you are all u-
nanimous, that's all right, then
that's the church.

B. H. Ed, you have another
question?

E. R. Yes, referring to a
statement by Rev. Mr. Crow-
son, he stated that the con-



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WILLBILLY

consumption of liquor in West
Virginia continues to decline
under the state store law. Is
this true? Do you have any
statistics?

Del. C. I can answer that
question for you. We have a
decline in population. We have
an economic factor which deals
with many fifths we buy.

That's why our sales are drop-
ping off. Let us get some
business, and some industry in
here and our liquor sales will
go up. Because there will be

more people to drink — with
money. Let me interject here
for a minute. Some of the
states, Washington, Oregon,

Idaho, that the people we've
talked to, that you can find
the national statistics, (laugh-
ing) that they have lost popula-
tion where their sales went

down, they've lost population.
We find that California, Flori-
da and some of these states
are high, some of these states
are stealing all of our people

because they have the industry
and the people are going there.
I H. I don't see how alcoholic
consumption would go up with

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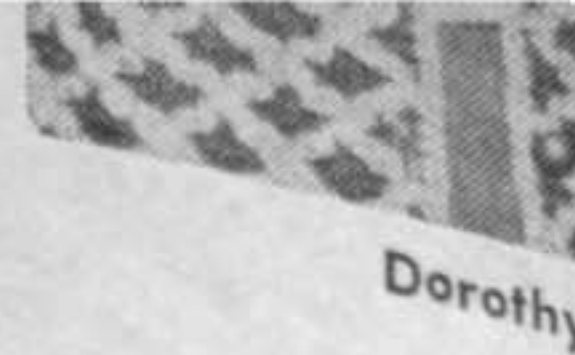
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...because they
...the people are going there.
...H. I don't see how alcoholic
...consumption would go up with
...growth of population, as far
...drinking is concerned, what
...the difference if they drink
...a restaurant, or if they go
...the store and buy a bottle?
Del. C. Well, as I say you
...can't get any drunker on
...drinking out of a small glass
...than you can drinking out of
...a big one, or mixing it your-
...self, or someone else mixing
...it. As I said before, and tried
...to make it as strong as I can,
...that the more available, the
...more accessible, the handier
...is, the more people are going
...to drink, the more people are
...going to start drinking. Now
...the first drink, I've always
...said, made you drunk. If you
...didn't take the first one, you
...wouldn't take the second.

Dr. M. Do you believe that
alcohol is the cause of alco-
holism?

Del C. Well . . . I'm not go-
ing to express my views here,
because you get into these
scientists and fellows that you
end after. It's just like some
years ago . . .



Dorothy

ADRIF

Word has co
our hills have stray
visit the big city.

First, there's
who's been to New
with a slicker iden
tertain.

Next there's
the photographer i
Hildebrand, and Pa
to play soft ball a
(Shhhhhh, it really
fun?) and a newsp
The paper said: "T
late in the night the
time many team me





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...it's cons...
...that any...
...it around until you don't
...what it means. I don't
...what it is. I know that
...fellows that are alcoholics
...alcohol.
...M. Right, and these fel-
...that have automobile ac-
...C. Definitely. Definitely.
...M. And people that cut
...fingers use a knife
...C. Definitely. Definitely.
...B. There's one point,
...Cruikshank, I'd like
...explain.
...C. An automobile is
...necessary for transportation.
...has always been neces-
...even back when they came
...of the caves and started
...ming. I don't believe you
...prove alcohol's a necessary
...
...M. Now let me comment.
...B. Go ahead, Dr. John.
...M. The gist of my earlier
...marks were that alcohol con-
...ption is human. Let me add
...I think that some of the
...est things we have, have
...from people who drank,
...I believe that a great deal
...their stimulation and in-
...tion to write as they have
...men, were rather intimately
...up with alcohol. They say
...Shakespeare, when he wrote,
...two bottles in front of
...Now only one had ink
...C. The other one water?
...M. What do you think?



NOVEMBER 10, 1962

Del. C. I wasn't there.

Dr. M. Do you think that the people who wrote the Bible never had a drink?

Del. C. I don't know. I wasn't there either.

Dr. M. I don't either.

Del. C. That's before Shakespeare.

Dr. M. It was. Do you think that Edgar Allen Poe, or Mark Twain never drank? They're more recent.

Del. C. Well, from the carrying on of Mark Twain, I'd say that he throwed some good ones.

An Aid to the Literary

Dr. M. Yes, I think that's the general opinion. He threw some good ones in all kinds of directions. And I think that alcohol has contributed to the literature of humanity in a very worthwhile way. You can't show it by statistics except by taking whether somebody drank, or didn't drink, and in those instances we don't have statistics that go back into history. But I don't think it's just entirely by the by. Alcohol has been used by humanity, and by some of the best specimens of our humanity, including Christ.

Del. C. Well, I'll not get the Bible into this.

Dr. M. Well, why not?

Del. C. I want to take you apart here.

Dr. M. Go to it

Del. C. You said that alcohol

that leads to this.

Del. C. Some of the finest, smartest men, some of the top men in our state government, in our county governments, has to strictly let it alone.

Dr. M. That's right, because they cannot control it.

Del. C. It controls them. It controls them.

Del. C. And you mean to tell me that it's good, it's wholesome, it's invigorating?

Dr. M. Yes, for some people in moderate doses, and they would like to be able to drink it.

Del. C. I haven't seen industry where it was a requirement that you consume so much alcohol a day. I haven't seen in any hospitals yet where you're required to consume so much alcohol a day.

Dr. M. That's the whole point, you shouldn't be required either way.

Confusing Language

H. B. Delegate Cruikshank, my question may be a little anemic after this part of the discussion, but I'm a little bit confused about the language in the latter part of that amendment. Does that imply we must have a local option election before you can sell liquor by the drink?

Del. C. Mr. Brawley, I interpreted it that way. However, some have a different opinion about it. That's the way I interpreted it.

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Del. C. Well, I'll not get the Bible into this.

Dr. M. Well, why not?

Del. C. I want to take you apart here.

Dr. M. Go to it

Del. C. You said that alcohol had contributed such good things, and had done things, I don't have to have statistics to show you some of the finest brains in the Kanawha Valley that is a slave to alcohol. Now if you want to discuss the wet and dry issue, wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging, and whoever is deceived thereby is unwise. And that includes you.

Dr. M. It's the lack of control, and lack of character

Confusing Language

H. B. Delegate Cruikshank, my question may be a little anemic after this part of the discussion, but I'm a little bit confused about the language in the latter part of that amendment. Does that imply we must have a local option election before you can sell liquor by the drink?

Del. C. Mr. Brawley, I interpreted it that way. However, some have a different opinion about it. That's the way I interpreted it.

H. B. Was it discussed that way on the floor? Or was that point brought up?

Del. C. They were all brought up. (Laughter) It was covered quite well. And, as I say, the composition of this thing, it's an insult.

H. B. In other words, if this is adopted then, this is going to be a decision later. Is that right?

Del. C. That's right. That's right, as I understand it. I'm not a constitutional lawyer. I'm not a lawyer, period. I've been accused of being one, but I'm not. I've been accused of a lot of things.

H. B. Ed, you got another question?

E. R. I believe I'll turn it to Bob.

B. H. Getting back to a statement you made a little earlier, Mr. Cruikshank, having to do with not going into places that have typhoid or smallpox. By this, do you mean that you would refuse to go into a good restaurant which sold alcoholic beverages by the glass.

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earlier, Mr. Cruikshank, having to do with not going into places that have typhoid or smallpox. By this, do you mean that you would refuse to go into a good restaurant which sold alcoholic beverages by the glass

Del. C. No. No.

Dr. M. I might add that smallpox and typhoid you get inoculated and prevent it.

No 100 Percentages

Del. M. It isn't a hundred per cent, though, Doctor. I've never seen anything that was a hundred per cent. Including doctors, we're not.

Dr. M. We're not. You're quite right.

Del. C. My case, I hope I'm a hundred per cent . . . inoculated against alcoholists.

B. H. Therefore, you would have no objection to going into such an establishment.

Del. C. No, I wouldn't myself personally, but I don't want my children to, and I don't want to bring them into the discussion.

B. H. Well, they wouldn't be able to drink until they're over 21 is my understanding.

Del. C. Del. C. It says nothing about that in this constitutional amendment, proposed constitutional amend-

ment. It says nothing about that. However, we hope that some prudent legislature, in the event it passes, will set up the rules and regulations governing this thing, in the event it passes. I don't think it'll pass. I think it's a dead duck. (Laughter)

B. H. Do you think it will be better to have controlled liquor outlets, by that I mean establishments where you can buy a drink, where they would have direct state supervision, and bartenders who would not serve persons who became inebriated, than it is to have establishments such as we have now over the state where they will sometimes, in some places serve a man drinks until he falls to the floor? There's no one to supervise them.

Del. C. Bob, let me say right here, we can't supervise and enforce the law. I have the duty to —

B. H. It's not being done now.

Del. C. No, definitely, and it won't be done later, if we have it. It won't be done later. I have down here before me the duties of a prosecuting attorney. I thought that if we got into this enforcement angle of it, I'd have it. Our state, county, and city, and I have as much respect for the Department of Public Safety as anyone, everybody knows my record, that I want to put down there

Cruikshank, that sometimes, the difficulty with enforcement lies with the citizens in that grand juries won't indict after some of the evidence is gathered. Have you heard any rumor to this affect?

Del. C. Yes, Mr. Brawley, you have a county where the assistant Prosecuting Attorney is on the board of directors of a country club that has seven slot machines in it, that has a take of thirty-five to forty thousand dollars a year, you could expect almost anything to happen in that county.

H. B. Well, our time is running out on us gentlemen. This has been a very interesting discussion, and I thought we might take another moment here for final remarks you would like to make. Dr. John, is there anything you'd like to say before we sign off this evening, any final word?

Dr. M. Well, to me it is very interesting that Mr. Cruikshank, who is in our legislature, doesn't know why it's difficult to enforce these laws. I would suggest that he give some thought to the human attitude in use of alcohol.

H. B. Mr. Cruikshank.

Del. C. He's taking part of an answer out of context and using it as an old sentence there. If we had honest city officials, honest county officials, elected and appointed, we wouldn't

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Del. C. No, definitely, and it won't be done later, if we have it, it won't be done later. I have down here before me the duties of a prosecuting attorney. I thought that if we got into this enforcement angle of it, I'd have it. Our state, county, and city, and I have as much respect for the Department of Public Safety as anyone, everybody knows my record, that I went to bat for them. But, they have been lax in too many instances. The state police, now whether or not the man on the beat has authority, or whether he had a halter on, I don't know.

B. H. Well, they must be called in.

Del. C. However, I do know that the sheriffs, and the city policemen have looked the other way, whether or not the Prosecuting Attorneys looked the other way, no one had any strings on them, they've looked the other way. In my opinion, I have my opinion why the policemen walks by on the other side, but I don't know why the Prosecuting Attorneys walked by on the other side.

A Realistic Look

B. H. Well, still wouldn't it be better to have it controlled by the state, than to have the situation which now exists?

Del. C. The state isn't controlling this situation. If we

ture, doesn't know why it's difficult to enforce these laws. I would suggest that he give some thought to the human attitude in use of alcohol.

H. B. Mr. Cruikshank.

Del. C. He's taking part of an answer out of context and using it as an old sentence there. If we had honest city officials, honest county officials, elected and appointed, we wouldn't have liquor by the drink. Now listen, let me give you a little experience. Of course, the West Virginia Crime Commission and later the Supreme Court said it was unconstitutionally got up because the Senate didn't pass the resolution by two thirds majority. But we had liquor, gambling men came in before that commission, and invariably everyone of them said, if the law enforcement agencies wanted to, they could not prevent it. We asked them those questions and it's a documented fact that practically everyone of them said that if the Prosecuting Attorneys, the sheriffs, the city policemen, and so on, if they wanted to, we couldn't operate. Of course we couldn't.

Dr. M. And it all started in prohibition, or got its big boost then.

Del. C. I don't know when it started, but I know that honest law enforcement would stop it.

Conclusion

walked by on the other side.

A Realistic Look

B. H. Well, still wouldn't it be better to have it controlled by the state, than to have the situation which now exists?

Del. C. The state isn't controlling this situation. If we vote it in. Now let's just look at this thing realistically.

B. H. Well, the state police must be called in, before they can go into a county, unless they see—

Del. C. They're already in the county, Bob. They're already stationed into the county.

B. H. No, they're stationed in the county, but unless they see a violation themselves they can't make an arrest. They must be called in by the county. At the request of some county official, and that's the way the State Police become involved in some of the raids.

Del. C. Not all of them. Not all of them.

B. H. I would say the majority of them.

Del. C. Well, yes.

B. H. I doubt that in an Ohio county they've been called in.

Del. C. Well, they went in, in some of those counties, they went in.

B. H. They went in after gambling. I believe.

Del. C. Well, forget the whole thing.

H. B. I understand, Delegate,

if they wanted to, we couldn't operate. Of course we couldn't.

Dr. M. And it all started in prohibition, or got its big boost then.

Del. C. I don't know when it started, but I know that honest law enforcement would stop it.

Conclusion



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Federals Capture 500 Rebels On Cold Knob

Ask Lives
Spared; Not
Shot Fired

Powell Is West Virginia's Man of the Hour, After Capturing 500 Rebels at Sinking Creek in the Greenbrier's Worst Winter

Wheeling, Nov. 29: After his daring coup that took 500 Confederate prisoners without the firing of a gun or the loss of a life in the coldest, bleakest section of West Virginia — Cold Knob — General William H. Powell is the hero of the day.

When Powell comes to Wheeling, it will not just be a hero's welcome, but a family reunion, because Powell is no stranger to Wheeling and its people.

Born May 10, 1825, in Monmouthshire, South Wales, England, of Welsh ancestry, he came with his parents to America in 1830. His early life, covering the period of 1833 to 1843, was spent in Nashville, Tennessee, since which he has resided in Virginia, Ohio and Missouri.

Was Manufacturer

His life has been devoted to iron manufacturing and as a mechanical engineer. At the age of 25 he was employed to superintend the erection of the original Benwood Iron and Nail Works, near here. Following the completion of this job, he was called to Ironton, Ohio, to do a similar job for the Belfont Iron and Nail Works. In 1857, he was chosen by the Lawrence Rolling Mill Company as its general manager and financial agent, which position he left, August 1, 1861, to enter the service of the United States.

He proved to be a first-class recruiter, and appeared at

Parkersburg with a company of men on September 16, 1861. Under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1861, the formation of a regiment for the cavalry arm of the U. S. service was begun about August 1, in southern Ohio.

Several companies were recruited in Ohio, and the remainder of the regiment was composed largely of volunteers from Putnam and Monroe Counties in West Virginia.

When the body was ready for organization and commission, application was made to Governor Dennison of Ohio, to complete the organization. He declined, saying that the governors of all the Northern states had received instructions from the War Department to recruit no more cavalry, and that they were also advised that all cavalry organizations in excess of forty regiments would be mustered out of the service.

Application was then made to Francis Pierpont, provisional governor of Virginia. He secured the consent of the Secretary of War, and accepted the organization as cavalry, ordering the same into camp quarters at Parkersburg, where two companies reported about the middle of September, 1861.

On Dec. 15 of last year, the regiment was ordered into winter quarters at Guyandotte. The first action was in Kentucky in January of this year, against General Humphrey Marshall. During the month of

April, the regiment was divided into battalion organizations. The Second Battalion, composed of Co.'s A, D, E, G, and K, under command of Lt. Col. Paxton, accompanied by Major R. L. Curtis, was ordered to report to General J. D. Cox, at Flat Top Mountain.

In a few days thereafter, Col. Bolles, accompanied by Maj. Hoffman, in command of the First Battalion, composed of Co.'s B, C, F, H and I, broke camp under orders to report to Lt. Col. Elliott at Gauley Bridge, who, in command of the 47th Ohio Volunteers, was en route to Meadow Bluffs, Greenbrier County.

Fighting Record

On the evening of May 11, Major Hoffman, commanding the cavalry, moved forward from Meadow Bluffs via the Blue Sulphur Springs route, and Col. Elliott proceeded via the Lewisburg pike, under instructions to meet at the junction of the two roads at Handley's house, near Lewisburg. The command met as ordered before dawn on the 12th. Edgar's Rebel Infantry battalion, and Captain White's cavalry company were encamped within speaking distance of the junction, advised of the approach of the Union troops by some of their pickets that had escaped capture.

Those captured had informed Col. Elliott of the position of the enemy. At daylight the

Rebel line was charged and scattered.

Capt. Powell was ordered in pursuit of the Rebel cavalry and drove them to and through the town of Lewisburg, within one mile of White Sulphur Springs, capturing quite a number of prisoners.

The command returned to Meadow Bluffs, where, on 16, Col. George Crook arrived with troops, and organized the 3rd Brigade of the Kanawha Division, comprising the 44th and 47th Ohio Volunteers and First Battalion 2nd Cavalry and a battery of artillery, and began his reconnaissance in force against the River Depot.

On the way Captain [Name] with 12 men as an advance guard, surprised and captured six "Moccasin Range" followers this up with a attack that netted two officers and 25 men.

The next day Col. [Name] the men in the direction of Meadow Bluffs to General Heth and his march to Lewisburg. On 23rd, the Crook force and Heth's men in a engagement. The Crook took most of the survivors, resting up, until they were called to the Lightburn's command part in the campaign to the winning of the Northern cause.

Trip Over Cold Knob Is Planned as Kanawha Valley Strategy

Summersville, Nov. 29: In the bitterest fight of the war against weather, the 1st West Va. Cavalry arrived back in this Nicholas Village after a long trip over Cold Knob in Greenbrier County and ascending the valley where they successfully

Loyal Virginia Cavalry, will proceed with all the serviceable men of his regiment tomorrow morning, Nov. 24, to Cold Knob Mountain, in Greenbrier County, Va., via the Summersville and Lewisburg road, leaving the Kanawha River

Col. Paxton left the Kanawha River section early Monday morning, arriving here that night at eight p.m. He had traveled sixty miles over rough roads. He bedded his men here Monday night, and the

snowing hard, and snow through the night.

The men arrived at Cold Knob Wednesday morning and the command was

Nov. 25 1862

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
BY WEEK AS IT HAPPENS

Federals Capture 500

Men Ask Lives Be Spared; Not One Shot Fired

Sinking Creek, Nov. 26: Twenty-two men, without the loss of a life or the firing of a gun, accomplished what may well be one of the most brilliant and successful feats of the entire war, military experts believe.

That feat was the attack by two officers and 20 men of Company G, 2nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry, of a Rebel camp in this Greenbrier County village.

The capture of the 500 Confederates was almost an accident, and was the result of General George Crook's march over Cold Knob Mountain and down into Trout Valley. The officers in charge of this successful attack were Major William H. Powell and Lt. Jeremiah Davidson.

Company G constituted the advance guard from Cold Knob down into Trout Valley. A short distance from the summit they came upon four Confederate scouts, capturing two of them, and following the two

Powell Is West Vir Rebels at Sinking

Wheeling, Nov. 29: After his daring coup that took 500 Confederate prisoners without the firing of a gun or the loss of a life in the coldest, bleakest section of West Virginia — Cold Knob — General William H. Powell is the hero of the day.

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Was Manufacturer

His life has been devoted to iron manufacturing and as a mechanical engineer. At the age of 25 he was employed to superintend the erection of the original Benwood Iron and Nail

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at \$3.00 per share.

and prospectus, write
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ation on the Financial
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advancing from
distance from
came upon four
scouts, capturing two of them,
and following closely the two
who escaped.

Near the foot of the moun-
tain the two were seen in the
distance and the pace of the
followers was increased. Soon
they were observed to enter a
cove, from which smoke was
perceptible.

Surprised Camp

Major Powell halted long
enough to allow the two scouts
to pass around a point out of
view of his men. Then he push-
ed rapidly forward to where he
had a full view of the Rebel
camp through his field glasses.

The lack of activity in the
camp convinced him that his
movements were not observed.
He saw that this was the time
for a surprise call, but realized
that the regiment was not
close enough to be of assistance
to him.

He put it up to his men in
a minor council of war. They
pledged to follow him wher-
ever he led them. A line was
formed, and the men fell on
the camp shooting and shouting.

It was a complete surprise.
Five hundred men advanced
without arms. A brief discussion
between the two commands,
and the capitulation was over.
The Confederates asked only
that their lives be spared.

When Colonel John C. Pax-
ton appeared with the regiment,
the prisoners were turned over
to him.

age of 25 he was employ
superintend the erection
original Benwood Iron an
Works, near here. Followi
completion of this job, h
called to Ironton, Ohio,
a similar job for the
Iron and Nail Works. I
he was chosen by the L
Rolling Mill Company
general manager and f
agent, which position
August 1, 1861, to en
services of the United S

He proved to be a f
recruiter, and appea

Trip Over C

Summersville, Nov.
the bitterest fight of
against weather, the 2
Va. Cavalry arrived
this Nicholas Village ad
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Trip Over Cold Knob Is Planned as Kanawha Valley Strategy

Summersville, Nov. 29: In the bitterest fight of the war against weather, the 2nd West Va. Cavalry arrived back in this Nicholas Village after crossing bleak Cold Knob in Greenbrier County and ascending the valley where they successfully repulsed 500 Confederates (see story elsewhere).

Orders for the Cold Knob crossing originated with General George Crook, new commander of the Kanawha Division Headquarters, which has control of the Nicholas and Western Greenbrier sector.

This is a copy of the order:
Headquarters
Kanawha Division,
Charleston, Kanawha Co., Va.,
November 23, 1862
Col. Jno. C. Paxton, commanding the Second Regiment

Loyal Virginia Cavalry, will proceed with all the serviceable men of his regiment tomorrow morning, Nov. 24, to Cold Knob Mountain, in Greenbrier County, Va., via the Summersville and Lewisburg road, leaving the Kanawha River route at Cannelton. On Cold Knob Mountain you will overtake Col. P. H. Lane, commanding the 11th O. V. I., ordered to that point to reinforce your command. From which position you will proceed against the camps of the 14th Rebel Virginia Cavalry Regiment, located in the Sinking Creek Valley, some two miles apart in winter quarters, recruiting. Break up the organization if possible.

George Crook,
Commanding
Kanawha Division.

Col. Paxton left the Kanawha River section early Monday morning, arriving here that night at eight p.m. He had traveled sixty miles over rough roads. He bedded his men here Monday night, and the next morning the troops were on their horses early, headed for the Cherry Tree Bottom area, a few miles from where the Cherry River meets the Gauley, and where the Greenbrier hills extend into Cold Knob Mountain.

Took Rebel Band

Before they reached the Gauley-Cherry crossing, they encountered a small Rebel squad, "took them in and passed on," halting during the afternoon to feed their horses and get a minute's rest. By now it was

snowing hard, and continued to snow through that afternoon and night.

The men arrived at the summit of Cold Knob late on Wednesday morning, where the command overtook Col. P. H. Lane of the 11th Ohio troops, who had come in ahead at General Crook's orders from Summersville.

Col. Lane's men, because of the snow, had suffered great difficulty and were in a bad way. They immediately returned to Summersville, and Paxton continued on down the twisting mountain side to Trout Valley.

The objective of the march was to advance upon the Rebel camp in the valley. Major William H. Powell, in command of twenty men of Company G, with Lt. Jeremiah Davidson, made up the advance guard down the mountain.

A Rebel scouting party was followed, leading the men to the camp which was taken without a shot or loss of life.

son Leads His Forces to Fredericksburg Reluctantly

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Man of the Hour, After Capturing 500 in the Greenbrier's Worst Winter

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April, the regiment was divided into battalion organizations. The Second Battalion, composed of Co.'s A, D, E, G, and K, under command of Lt.-Col. Paxton, accompanied by Major R. L. Curtis, was ordered to report to General J. D. Cox, at Flat Top Mountain.

In a few days thereafter, Col. Bolles, accompanied by Maj. Hoffman, in command of the First Battalion, composed of Co.'s B, C, F, H and I, broke camp under orders to report to Lt.-Col. Elliott at Gauley Bridge, who, in command of the 47th Ohio Volunteers, was en route to Meadow Bluffs, Greenbrier County.

Fighting Record

On the evening of May 11, Major Hoffman, commanding the cavalry, moved forward from Meadow Bluffs via the Blue Sulphur Springs route, and Col. Elliott proceeded via the Lewisburg pike, under instructions to meet at the junction of the two roads at Handley's house, near Lewisburg. The command met as ordered before dawn on the 12th. Edgar's Rebel Infantry battalion, and Captain White's cavalry company were encamped within speaking distance of the junction, advised of the approach of the Union troops by some of their pickets that had escaped capture.

Those captured had informed Col. Elliott of the position of the enemy. At daylight the

Rebel line was charged and scattered.

Capt. Powell was ordered out in pursuit of the Rebel cavalry, and drove them to and through the town of Lewisburg, to within one mile of White Sulphur Springs, capturing quite a number of prisoners.

The command returned to Meadow Bluffs, where, on May 16, Col. George Crook arrived with troops, and organized the 3rd Brigade of the Kanawha Division, comprising the 36th, 44th and 47th Ohio Volunteers and First Battalion 2nd W. Va. Cavalry and a battery of artillery, and began his reconnaissance in force against Jackson River Depot.

On the way Captain Powell, with 12 men as an advance guard, surprised and captured six "Moccasin Rangers," and followed this up with a surprise attack that netted two Rebel officers and 25 men.

The next day Col. Crook led the men in the direction of Meadow Bluffs to circumvent General Heth and his reported march to Lewisburg. On May 23rd, the Crook forces routed Heth's men in a 30 minute engagement. The Crook men took most of the summer easy, resting up, until on Aug. 14, they were called to the Kanawha Division and placed under Lightburn's command, taking part in the campaign that led to the winning of the Valley to the Northern cause.

med as Kanawha Valley Strategy

The History of West Virginia

Becoming
A State
Chapter 45

Salt Had Important Industrial Role



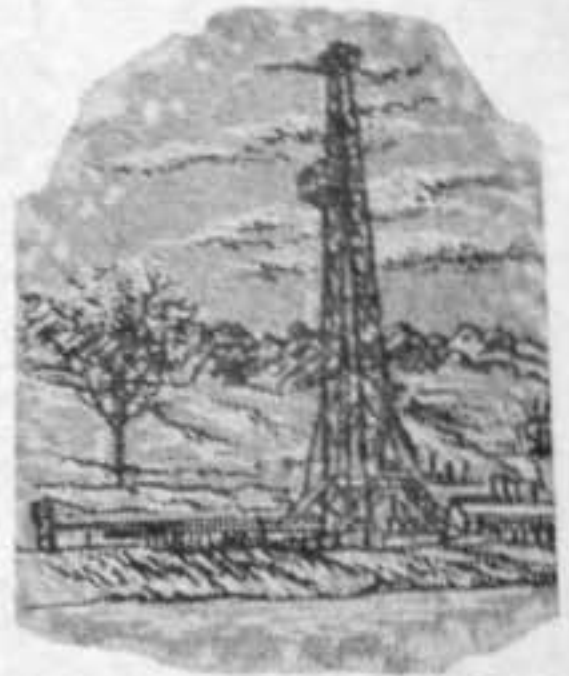
Well With A Sweep

One of the most important industries ever developed within the state was the manufacture of salt, and although it has now greatly declined, it is probable that the year 1857 witnessed the greatest production.

That Great Kanawha Valley above Charleston was the region on which salt was first made. There is evidence that the Indians obtained a supply of that necessary article here as early as 1753.

Elisha Brooke established the first salt furnace in 1797. Salt for local use was made at Bulltown, on the Little Kanawha River, as early as 1795, and thereafter for many years, but the chief production in the state other than in the Great Kanawha Valley, was on the Ohio in Mason County. In 1849, wells were bored and a furnace erected at West Columbia in that county, and in 1854 another was erected at Hartford City, distant six miles from the former.

Thus the work continued until 1867, when there were more than a dozen furnaces being operated in the vicinity, producing annually more than two million bushels. It is now a vanished industry.



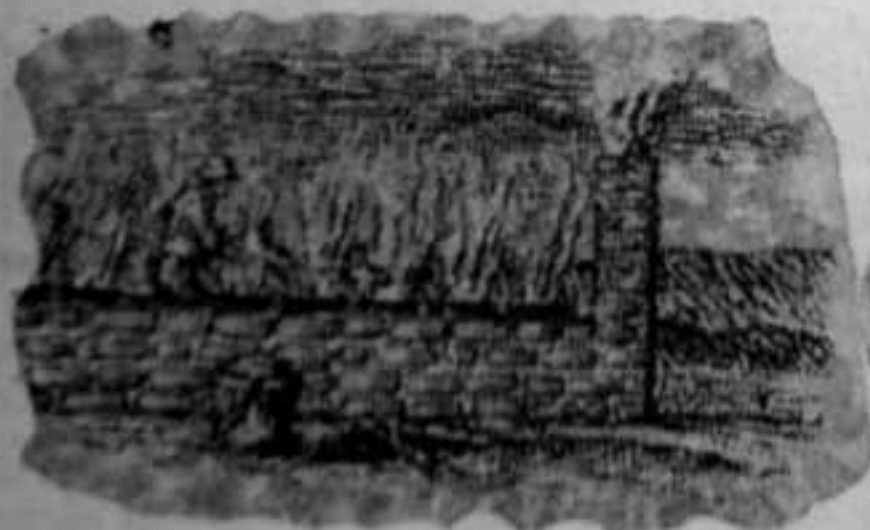
The Modern Well



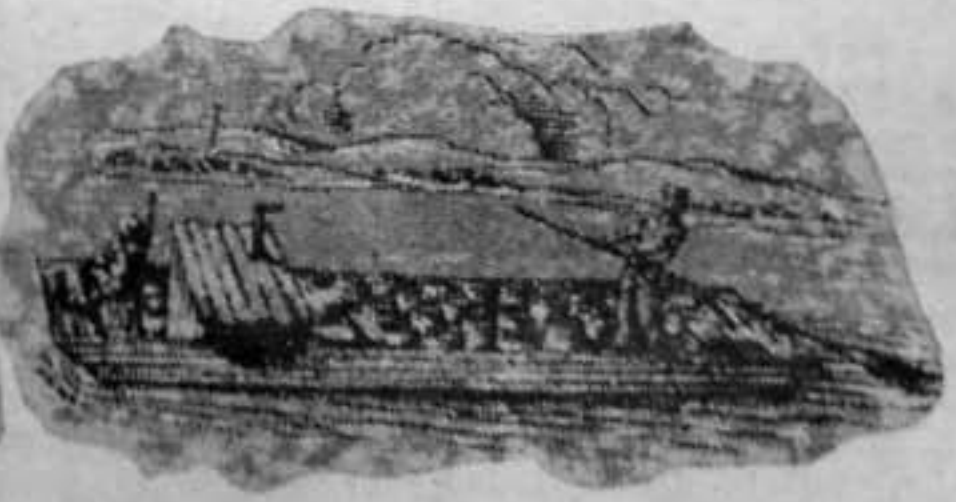
Old Brine Well



Salt On Drainage Board



First Commercial Salt



Flatboat Loaded With Barrels of Salt

Pictures by Paul K. Jordan

Ambrose Bierce Saw His Horseman In the Sky

By Jack Preble

Ambrose Bierce, who served in the Ohio regiment in the Civil War, was one of the outstanding short story writers of the last decade of the nineteenth century.

During his time of war that he gained much from his experiences of the war which he later used in several of his stories. Among the stories are "A Horseman in the Sky" and "An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge." It is only from his "Horseman" that a paragraph is abstracted in order to present the interesting which follows.

He describes his horseman in this way: "On a colossal pedestal . . . was an equestrian statue of impressive dignity. The figure of a man on a horse, the figure of the straight and soldierly, with the repose of a god carved in the marble which limits the suggestion of activity. The gray horse harmonized with its background; the metal armor and caparison

was softened and subdued by the shadows. In silhouette against the sky the profile of the horse was cut with the sharpness of a cameo; it looked across the heights of air to the confronting cliffs beyond. The face of the rider, turned slightly away, showed only an outline of temple and beard; he was looking downward to the bottom of the valley."

For some time I had pondered as how best I could contribute, in my humble way, to the success of the Centennial of the Mountain State where I too had gained much material for several short stories. How best I could propose something of lasting fame, something more enduring than sham battles at various battlefields, something more dignified than growing whiskers, wearing funny hats and dressing up in grandpappy's old clothes.

As for recreating battles between the North and the South the opinion of many in the Mountain State follows that of Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, who recently answered an inquiry on this same subject of reviving battles by replying: "My answer is definitely no. It is

not good for American unity. It is bad. I agree with James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State and a former governor of South Carolina. He expressed his belief in the good faith of the sponsors of the idea but went on record against this whole revival business. My family was a divided border family. We never talked about the Civil War, but always it was the War Between the States. Let us have done with the whole business and go forward forever together."

Dr. Poling strikes at the heart of the whole question as to whether West Virginia should celebrate her Centennial by festivity or observe it with dignity. We must not forget that West Virginia, as was Dr. Poling's family, a divided border family. In this state we had brave men on both sides who gave their lives for a cause they considered just.

Of all the brave men who gave their life for the lost cause, none can surpass Clarksburg's own General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, better known as Stonewall Jackson. Sir Winston Churchill, in his history of "The Second World War" (book 4) describes Stonewall Jackson as one of the noblest men ever born on the American continent.

It is with the most profound admiration for the Christian-like, manly, fearless character of Stonewall Jackson that prompts me to advance this idea. It is to dedicate one of West Virginia's highest mountains to the memory of one of America's noblest sons.

One Hundredth Birthday

The year 1963 will be the 100th birthday for the Mountain State.

WEST VIRGINIA CALENDAR

NOW GOING ON

Art Gallery, open through Saturdays, 1 to 5.
at W. Va. Tech.
instruction by
professor of
at Tech. for
lectures
to 7:45.
P. A. F. K.

Golz, director.

Jan. 7, Morgantown. Meeting of Northern W. Va. Section American Chemical Society, with speaker Dr. H. S. Gutowsky, University of Illinois. WVU.

Jan. 15, Morgantown. W. V. U. School of Music. University Concert Band. Francis Iorkowski, assistant professor of music, conductor.

Jan. 24, Huntington. Art Willard presenting an all-color film of the Island City in the

CALENDAR

director.

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Jan. 15. Morgantown. W. V. U. School of Music. University Concert Band, Francis Borkowski, assistant professor of music, conductor.

Jan. 24. Huntington. Art Will be presenting an all-color film "Berlin, Island City," in the Marshall U Forum Series.

Feb. 5. Huntington. Kenneth C. Caster, English color film exhibition, in the Marshall U Forum Series.

Feb. 19-23. Gatlinburg. Annual Conference of the Council of the Southern Mountains. Mountain View Hotel.

Mar. 1. Huntington. Captain John Johnson, color film, "Yanks Sails Scandinavia," in the Marshall Forum Series.

March 11. Morgantown. Meeting of Northern W. Va. Section American Chemical Society, with speaker Dr. Charles Tanford, Duke University Med School. WVU.

Mar. 28. Huntington. Nila Magister, adventurer, "My Discovery of America," in Marshall U Forum Series.

April 16. Huntington. Harrison Salisbury. Pulitzer Prize winning correspondent for the New York Times, in the Marshall U Forum Series.

May 6. Morgantown. Meeting of Northern W. Va. Section American Chemical Society, with speaker Maurice Morton, Institute for Research, U of Akron.

May 15-17. Blackwater Falls Park. W. Va. Wildflower Festival, sponsored by the Raleigh County Garden Council and WVU, assisted by the W. Va. Dept. of Natural Resources.

May 22-24. Bluefield. Southern Appalachian Industrial Exhibit changed from the usual showing to tie in with the W. Va.

the American continent.

It is with the most profound admiration for the Christian-like, manly, fearless character of Stonewall Jackson that prompts me to advance this idea. It is to dedicate one of West Virginia's highest mountains to the memory of one of America's noblest sons.

One Hundredth Birthday

The year 1963 will be the 100th birthday for the Mountain State. And it also will be 100 years from the time Stonewall Jackson died of wounds incurred at the battle of Chancellorsville.

West Virginia has a wealth of mountain tops in excess of 4800 feet. It would be an excellent idea to select one of these mountain tops and dedicate it as a massive, everlasting memorial to the unity between the States by naming it for one of the great leaders of the South.

One of the mountain tops best suited for this signal honor would be Bald Knob. West Virginia, I realize, has also a wealth of Bald Knobs. But the Bald Knob that should be selected is at the end of the Bald Knob and Cass Railway which will soon be struggling for existence.

By renaming this knob Mt. Stonewall Jackson it would serve many purposes. It would do honor to one of West Virginia's greatest sons. It would be a lasting monument to his memory and forever convince the South that we are again one nation, indivisible, going forward forever together.

The dedication would bring

city attending the dedication. The little town of Cass would again spring into life. There would come a time when the whole area embracing Stonewall Jackson would come a state park.

And lastly the whole could be accomplished at a minimum of cost. The cost would be the equivalent

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honor would be Bald Knob. West Virginia, I realize, has also a wealth of Bald Knobs. But the Bald Knob that should be selected is at the end of the Bald Knob and Cass Railway which will soon be struggling for existence.

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The dedication would bring to the area the most prominent personages in the Old South, the cadets from Jackson's own Virginia Military Institute as well as the cadets from the Greenbrier Military Academy. Here governors from the former Confederate states would greet governors from the North. The press from every state east of the Mississippi would send representatives. It is possible that the President of these United States could be prevailed upon to attend.

There should be erected at

the top of Mt. Stonewall Jackson a monument or marker of some sort. It could be a huge stone with a bronze plate affixed to it. Or, better yet, it could be another horseman in the sky, an equestrian statue of impressive dignity. The figure of a man sitting on the figure of a horse, straight and soldierly, but with the repose of a Grecian god. In silhouette against the sky the profile of the horse cut with the sharpness of a cameo and the face of the rider showing the outline of the noble face and beard.

The newly acquired Cass railway running to the top of Mt. Stonewall Jackson would become a Mecca for tourists due to the nation-wide publicity attending the dedication. The little town of Cass would again spring into life. There would come a time when the whole area embracing Mt. Stonewall Jackson would become a state park.

And lastly the whole idea could be accomplished with a minimum of cost. The greatest cost would be the equestrian

statue, the horseman in the sky. Funds for this could be raised by public subscriptions but if that failed it could be eliminated. But the bronze plate, suitable flag pole for the Stars and Stripes, the Stars and Bars, and the flag of the Mountain State should be provided.

This idea, which could prove to be one of the highlights of the Centennial Year, has already been presented to high officials of West Virginia as well as to members of the Centennial Commission. They all agree that the idea should be considered.

It is now up to those who would like to see another horseman in the sky atop Mt. Stonewall Jackson to endorse the idea.

Editor's note: Jack Preble's grandfather was a Union soldier who served with the 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment in the mountains of West Virginia during the Civil War. His regiment met the forces of Stonewall Jackson and were defeated every time.

Grandma, What a Big Ear You Have

OKAY, ANYBODY WILL TELL YOU THAT TEXAS HAS THE BIG MOUTH, AND IT IS KNOWN THAT MAINE HAS THE BIG EYE, WHAT WITH TELSTAR. BUT THE HONOR FOR POSSESSING THE BIG EAR — THANKS TO GREENBANK — GOES TO WEST VIRGINIA.

By Walter Sullivan
In The New York Times

The world's largest movable radio eye, a dish-shaped antenna with the area of two football fields, is about to be turned on the universe.

It will, it is expected, open new vistas into the cosmos. Its "resolution," or ability to make out small radio sources, will be ten times that of previous instruments, according to its designers.

It will greatly extend the spectrum of radio wavelengths by which the temperatures of planets are measured. They now lie between three and ten centimeters. The new dish will be able to observe up to 40 centimeters.

Its first target will probably be Venus, whose radio emissions at shorter wavelengths have suggested an extremely torrid surface temperature. The new instrument may help establish whether the planet is as uninhabitable as the earlier observations indicated.

The chief drawback of the telescope is that it can swing only north and south. This means its view is limited to the meridian and hence, in view of its narrow beam width, it can observe one point in the heavens for only forty seconds each night.

Not Fully Steerable

To make it fully steerable would have tripled its cost, which was some \$800,000. The device, built in one year, stands near the observatory's dilapidated 140-foot, fully steerable radio telescope, which is to cost at least \$13,000,000 before it is finished, some two years hence. Its steel support system had to be entirely scrapped, after delivery.

According to sources at the observatory it proved next to impossible to weld together the huge beams required for the supports. They had to be redesigned for bolting.

A subsequent investigation disclosed, it was said, that the original metal was unsuited to its task. The result has been an added cost of some \$1,600,000. Furthermore, the project is hardly more advanced than it was three years ago.

These difficulties are reminiscent of those that recently contributed to the abandonment of the Navy's attempts, at nearby Sugar Grove, to build a 600-foot, fully steerable dish. Its task, as later reported, was to trap domestic Soviet radio signals bouncing off the moon.

The weight of the Navy dish was so great that it allegedly proved impracticable to design a system with enough wheels to support it.

Comparatively Light

The newly completed dish here is 200 feet in diameter and twenty-three stories high when aimed at the south. It is comparatively light, weighing only 400 tons. By contrast the 600-foot dish at Jodrell Bank in England weighs 700 tons. The largest movable dish in the country heretofore has

been one at Stanford University, in California, 150 feet wide.

A 210-foot dish that can be turned in any direction is in operation in Australia and one of the same size is to be built at Goldstone, Calif., for communications with vehicles deep in space.

A hemispheric bowl 1,000 feet wide is being constructed in Puerto Rico under the auspices of Cornell University and is expected to be completed next year. Since the spherical surface does not focus reflected waves onto a single point, an electronic system mounted on a beam about 100 feet long will be needed to correct for this deficiency.

By manipulating this beam, the Puerto Rico telescope, large as a football stadium, will be able to scan any point within 30 degrees of the zenith, according to astronomers here.

Possibly the largest radio

telescope of all is an array of antennas in the Soviet Union laid out in a huge cross. Each array is more than half a mile long and some forty yards wide.

Such a system, originally developed in Australia, has a very large effective area for receiving signals. The Russian one is known, among astronomers, as "The Red Cross."

Observations made by the new instrument here are recorded in a nearby vault by tape-punchers that must run at a wild pace to capture as much as possible during the forty seconds that any one spot in the heavens is in focus.

Earlier radio telescope observations have picked up emissions from the very intense radiation belts that encircle Jupiter.

With the new scope it is planned to see if there are also belts around such planets as Uranus, Neptune and Saturn. The existence of radio

tion belts would show that those planets have strong magnetic fields.

The entire instrument is suspended from two towers, with four cables reaching down to support a frame that carries half the weight. The dish is swung by a simple rig consisting of four out-sized bicycle chains. According to Dr. Frank Drake, of the observatory, it moves in complete silence, whereas such telescopes usually "clank like Marley's ghost."

RENFRO VALLEY BUGLE

A Monthly Paper
Printed Weekly

A Publication Especially
For Old-Timers

\$2.00 Per Year
Renfro Valley, W. Va.

Where the Grips Of Wrath Are Shored

By Joe D. Williams

What did the past mean when he wrote "The Kindred Souls" that have made a fellowless formless?

This planet is known to millions of years old and know very little of its history before recorded time. Recorded history is but a hundred years old. These few hundred years have advanced into the nation we have today. We come through periods we call "ages" and we are living in what we call the atomic and the age.

God reveals to us only what we are able to receive. Our knowledge who crossed mountains, plains could not have planes or television. Civilization, in the sense, had not progressed enough at that time for inventions.

Is it not possible to some future date, and psychic principal will to a meeting place? We that certain elements, chemicals, minerals, and other elements of radio and television. We know that the human made up of similar. Then, is it possible for one to discover that persons have the portions of them, which would make it for one person to with another person what today is called transference of psychic. Such persons are psychic.

To the person never experienced principal or power, seem fantastic, but let us remember and television would considered fantasy possible a few years.

It is a fact that countries of the world have not advanced development have, are advanced of psychic power as communication, instances by the sense or psychic power.

Did the last generation we have now have such power? caused the end of their civilization. Could it have been was an atom of years ago?



Sanitary

Ice Cream

By Walter Sullivan
In The New York Times

The world's largest movable radio eye, a dish-shaped antenna with the area of two football fields, is about to be turned on the universe.

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